FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 305 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Depture.
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	13th Dec.	29th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	3rd Jan.	19th Jan.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan.
Andes Maru	.....	17th Jan.	2nd Feb.
HimaJaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	27th Jan.	12th Feb.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.

P. O. Box No. 855.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
30th December ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ,,		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..		
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA		
9th Feb. ..	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.		
9th Mar, ..	MOLDAVIA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,, ..	SICILIA		
6th April ..	NALDERA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
31st May ..	SICILIA ..		

P. AND O, BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
27th December..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3 P. M.
28th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
29th ,, ..	VITA	Busra viaKarachi.
30th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 152.
Telephone No 1232.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6074	16 Dec.	2d Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
41, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
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Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,00,525-0-0
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,54,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.

JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,,	,,	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,,	,,	1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, } Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Pedros Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., E. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Duress & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kapur & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.

Price 8 Annas per tube.

Can be had from all Chemists or from The

POPULAR PHARMACY

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branch:—Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

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PERSONAL MAGNETISM,

HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

s the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

For Further Information Apply to:—

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Smart CANVASSERS for Hotel. Good terms to real smart man plus Board and Lodging. Apply personally PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL, Dhobitalao.
A R.5928.

WANTED—A reliable STENOGRAPHER on Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters, should be fast, accurate and well up in office routine. Apply with copies of testimonials to: The General Manager, Collieries, Ballarpur. P.O. Dist.-Chanda. C.P.
A15220.

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking Employments to apply for "Terms" enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR & CO., Employment suppliers, Fatehpuri Road Delhi."
A R5929

WANTED.—An expert STENO-TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and stating salary required to The CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Central Provinces District, MHOW.
A C15260.

RESPECTABLE PURCHASING and SELLING AGENTS in Bombay for Coal, Hardware, Chemicals for a big Importing House in Madras. Apply with Bank and Trade references to Box No. 8867, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5926.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—Suitable AGENCY by a graduate, having good canvassing experience. Apply stating terms to A. R. BHATIA, C/o. Postmaster, Bombay.
B R5925.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date convenience and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot.
C R5874

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1.
C15119

TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSIAMAL ASOMAL, 178, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Babulnath Temple.
C R5802

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR DISPOSAL as a going concern, first class up-to-date Bombay Cinema in good locality. Would consider monthly tenancy on commission basis to first class party guaranteeing to pay rent, taxes and all overhead charges. For full particulars apply Box No. 8845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G15195

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty, unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Rishis. Foretells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Distt., South India.
L R5611

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

STAMPS.—OUR "FAR EAST" packet of 60 diff: varieties from Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements Hong Kong, China, Japan, Dutch Indies and Phillippine Islands. A fine collection of the Far East for Rs. 1-4 only. Our AUSTRALASIAN packet of 50 diff. varieties including the Kangaroo and Georgian types of the Commonwealth, the Emu and Arms of New South Wales. West Australian Ewans etc. etc. also offered at Rs. 1/4. Write for our offers of Early Indians. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L15238.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R5886

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia. (HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Lappai Abdul Cureem Sahib on 28-5-1918 is hereby cancelled, as the said Lappai Abdul Curreem Sahib has severed his connections with the firm from 15-12-1922. No transactions entered into by him and no payments made to him on account of the firm will bind the firm hereafter.
Per Pro Hajee Abdul Rahiman Sahib & Sons.
HAJEE ABDUL SATTAR.
Bangalore, Dec. 15. R5910

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room
For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi.
Bombay No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1923, having been appointed a GRADUATION DAY, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day.
2. FRIDAY, the 5th of January, 1923, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.
PARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, December 13, 1922.
C15152

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No. 746.
C15190

NOTICE.

MY one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3088 of the Pearl Mills, Ltd. has been Lost or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Coy. No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate certificate will be issued to me.
(Sd.) AMRAT KESHAVJEE.
R5920.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of VETERINARY SURGEON on Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. The selected candidate will be in Veterinary charge of Municipal Bullocks which he will examine and treat as occasion arises.
He will also be in charge of Municipal Slaughter Houses, where he will examine animals to ensure that they are fit for human consumption.
Applications stating age, qualifications and experience accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 23rd January 1923.
GEO. W. LEWIS.
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
C.15231.

NOTICE

of

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

of

ISMAIL BUILDING

381, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

will occupy

GULESTAN

No. 6 NAPIER ROAD, FORT,

as from

DECEMBER, 27, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo that day being a Punblic Holiday (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1922.
C15252

TO BE LET.
(IN PARTS OR WHOLE.)

VERY SPACIOUS and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to "SUDAMA HOUSE," 3rd Floor, 31, Sprott Road, (behind New Customs House) Ballard Estate, Fort, on the 2nd January, 1923.
For the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
15219.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodibag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 22nd. January 1923 and following days:—
Teak logs I Class 1838 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs II Class 800 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs III Class 309 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak scantlings 95 tons of 50 cft. each.
Junglewood logs 195 tons of 50 cft. each.
Junglewood scantlings 46 tons of 50 cft. each
25 per cent of the purchase price must be paid in on the day of the bid and the balance within a period of 3 months' failing which the material will at once be resold at he bidders' risk.
R. A. HEMMADY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar, 11-12-1922. C15161

THE PRATAP SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE following 18 shares of the above-said Company viz. Nos. 10497, 11288, 8912, 9428 to 9432, 10420, 11385/86, 11390/91, 11418 to 11420, 11426/27, will be sold by Public Auction at the Company's Registered Office at Amalner at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) in the afternoon on the 1st January, 1923, in the presence of the Board of the Directors. Intending purchasers of the shares should present themselves in person or by proxy on the authority of the intending purchasers at the afore-said time and place to bid at the sale on the following terms, which are as follow:—

1. Each share shall be separately put up to auction.
2. The share or shares shall only be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the Directors reserve to themselves the right of not selling such shares to the highest bidders.
3. Half the value of the bid for each share should be paid at the auction in cash.
4. The remaining half should be paid on or before the 8th January 1923.
5. If the remaining half of the value of each share be not paid on or before the 8th January, 1923, the amount already paid shall be forfeited and the purchaser shall have no claim whatever to receive either the amount paid or to have the share or shares to him.
6. Dividend will be allowed on these shares only from the 1st of January 1923.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOTILAL MANEKCHAND AND CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Amalner, 14th December, 1922.
C15178

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MATRON at Rs. 275 and a fully qualified Nurse at Rs. 200-5-230 at the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
Furnished quarters with a common dining room and service free will be provided with an Uniform Allowance of Rs. 15 in both appointments.
Those appointed will be required to contribute to the expenses of a common mess. Apply stating age, nationality, present occupation and previous experience, to the Executive Health officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay.
Applications should be accompanied by copies of not more than 3 testimonials, and must reach this office not later than 10th January, 1923.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd December 1922.
C.15247.

NOTICE.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LIMITED, AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company duly held on 17th December, 1922, the following resolution was passed:—
"Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Select Committee and looking to the financial position of the Company as it is not advisable to continue the business of the Company, it is resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Ambalal Dalsukhram Lakhiara and Nandlal Chunilal Bodiwala be appointed Honorary Liquidators."
Notice is further given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 2nd day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. to confirm the above resolution.
By Order,
PATEL TRIVEDI & CO.,
Agents.
Gondipur, 23-12-1922. R5939

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Trust Engineer up to the 3rd January 1923 for the following works:—
(a) Earth-work filling in by B.I.T. 4ft. 8½ in. Gauge Line, in the low-lying ground situated to the East of G.I.P. Railway Scheme 6 Sion-Matunga.
(b) Earth-work filling in by 2ft. 6in. Gauge line in the low-lying ground situated to the East of G.I.P. Railway Scheme 6 Sion-Matunga.
(c) Earth-work filling in by 4ft. 8½in. Gauge line in the low-lying ground situated to the West of Harbour Branch Ry. near Gowani Tank Scheme 57 Sewri Wadala.
(d) Earth-work filling in by light railway in the low-lying ground to the south of Leper Asylum and west of Harbour Branch Ry. Scheme 57.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case any tender withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract. The Trust Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Detailed information about the works can be had at the Scheme Sub-Engineer's Office.
The forms of tenders can be obtained in the Engineer's Office at Matunga, King's Circle, on payment of Re. 1 at that office.
(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Sr. Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 & 57.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga
(Bombay 19), 21-12-22.
C15228.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, for the supply of Electrical materials during the year 1923-24
Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form, which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs 5 per copy to the undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m on Tuesday the 23rd January 1923.
Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway Maghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than Tuesday the 16th January 1923.
The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.
A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated the 14th December, 1922.
C15181

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE AT BASTI DISTRICT.
Suit No. of 1922.
SURAJ PRASAD & SONS, through Hanuman Pd., ... Plaintiffs
versus
BALUBHAI & CO. ..... Defendants.

To
BALUBHAI & CO., Proprietor, Maganlal Makanjee (Batliwalla), dwelling at Kalupur Post Ahmedabad.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for 161/7/6, you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 2nd day of February, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the before-noon, to answer the claimed as the fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 20th December, 1922.
JUDGE.
C15258

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
DEAN LANE, HAMAM STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5152.

FURNITURE SALE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)
On SUNDAY, the 31st December, 1922 at Flat No. 5, Summit House, Hill Road, Gowalia Tank, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, household and office furniture comprising of dining table, side board, dinner wagon dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show cases and Cabinet Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing tables and office chairs, blackwood carved furniture low arm chairs, rocking chairs, hat stand, white enameled mirror and panelled door almirahs, cup boards, clothes and gown presses, single iron beds, dressing tables, marble top wash tables, meat-safe, American stove with oven, glassware, platedware, crockery etc., etc.
The property of C.T. Mason Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be opened to view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
On SUNDAY, the 31st December, 1922, at the Anchorage Vatcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, teapoys, silver showcase, cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match., tapestry lined drawing room suite, Indian carved furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, roll top writing table and revolving office chair, low arm chairs and bat-stand, carpets, mirror and panelled almirahs, oval shape single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing tables, revolving gown stands, shaving stands, marble top tables, glassware, platedware, electric table lamp, crockery, etc., etc.
The property of G. Samson, Esq., proceeding home, and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be opened to view 4 days before sale.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will be a few days more in BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN
Job Armstrong like Job of old place too

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN
Dramatic story of a man's fights against overwhelming odds until he realizes the efficacy of faith in a greater Power than self. Come and see wherein he failed and how he becomes a wiser man.

PATHE GAZETTE
COMIC
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA
OR
BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA
depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.
Produced
By Star Films Ltd. and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA
COMING COMING

SHISHUPAL WADHA

the picture beautiful
by
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.
Watch for the Exhibition date.

A NEW ATTRACTION!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
THE NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
Great Hindu Mythological
Production
MAHASATI ANJANI
OR
THE BIRTH OF HANUMAN
Don't fail to see the wonderfu exploits of Hanuman at his very birth.
Daily 4 shows—Rates as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
To-day
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
MALTI MADHAV.
7 Reels
The Grand Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

R. Courtneidge and
W. Holloway's Co.
TO-DAY DEC. 26th AT 5-30, p. m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
TO-NIGHT DEC 26th at 9-30. p. m.
IF FOUR WALLS TOLD
Booking at Theatre from 10 a.m.

THE EMPIR

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
TO-DAY TUESDAY Dec. 26th at
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
MASTERPIECE
"GOD'S GOOD MAN"
Featuring
BASIL GILL

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
TO-DAY Tuesday Dec. 26th at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT PLAY
JULIUS CAESAR"

THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.
MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasu in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.
Tuesday, Dec. 26th at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
"GOD'S GOOD MAN."
Wednesday, Dec. 27th at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
"MICKEY."
Thursday, Dec. 28th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"ROMEO AND JULIET."
Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.
MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.
Tuesday, Dec. 26th at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
"JULIUS CAESAR."
Wednesday, Dec. 27th at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
"MR. WU."
Thursday, Dec. 28th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"TARZAN OF THE APES."
Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"ROMANCE OF TARZAN."

Gandharv Natak Mandali

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Wednesday 27th December, 1922.
SHARADA (P. M. 8 Night)
Saturday 30th December, 1922.
SHAKUNTAL (P. M. 8 Night
Sunday 31st December, 1922.
EKACHAPYLA (P. M. 2-30, Noon)
Monday 1st January, 1923.
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY,
SWAYAMVAR (P. M. 2-30, Noon

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE
Tuesday 26th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Wed. 27th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Benefit performance!
SHAHA SHIWAJI
No complimentary tickets will be allowed for this play.
Saturday 30th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Sunday 31st Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Monday 1st July 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
proprietor

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GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. 1 VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET.

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
25 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS ENGINEERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES PUMPS AND PUMP PARTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, by order of the Bank concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Santa Clara"

13 cases Pumps and Pump parts from Red Jacket Manufacturing Co.

Terms 25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS TARDEO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAY THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1922 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 141 BALES SHIRTING CAL.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 28th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo Bombay under instructions from the Proprietor of The Rajah Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, cloth merchant at Bombay, Sholapur, Tadpatri, etc., the undermentioned goods:—

141 Bales Shirting Cal including:—
1 Bale No. 8093.
7 bales No. 131.
16 bales No. 132½.
8 bales No. 134½.
30 bales No. 136½.
5 bales No. 138½.
5 bales No. 140½.
12 bales No. 142½.
3 bales No. 146½.
1 bale No. 11.
5 bales No. 134.
8 bales No. 114.
8 bales No. 914.
28 bales No. 92½.
4 bales No. 934.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of Cloth, etc., will be read at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES BOILER AND PARTS.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 29th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder, open space opposite the Yellow Gate of Princes Docks by order of the Bank concerned:—

EX. S. S. "CITY OF CANTON."

10 packages Machinery comprising one Stationary Boiler and Boiler parts from Erie City Iron Works.

Terms 25 per cent deposit.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th December 1922.

DIABETES

WORLD-RENOWNED,

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
5, Benares City
Dear Sirs,
It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full ... weeks' use. Certainly it has given a ... to the general opinion of the Public ... the Malady is one irremediable. I highly recommend your specific to the ... hands of people who may be quietly ... ring having become a prey to this fell ... se.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Maharajah Madho Singh of Pamnah,
Fort Bellary.

...—Testimonials are sent free: Full ...unt is to be refunded if radical cure ... effected. This is the best time for ... the specific.

GUARANTEED CURE

... B. Bone, T. B. Intestine, etc. ...ration. No injection. Our medicines ... poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

...TTER ASTROLOGER.

...ul future events for ... year with ...racter Delineation costs Re. 1 only ...ading Rs. 2. Send time and date ... of writing the letter.
... Soria writes from Nawara ... 7th May, 1922:—I also tried ...er in Holland but I had not ...perienced a better Astrologer ... to—The Eastern Astrological ... G.A. 162.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Total in Sight etc.	Not received.
East Indian Sales	20,600
Total speculation	600
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
East Indian Stock	37,000
" " Forwarded	37,000
" " Actual Export	1,000
" " Imports	....
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	10,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	214,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 22

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports		13,000
" Exports to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continent		...
Futures at New York	Jan.	25.94—26
" "	March	26.24+24
" "	May	26.38+28
" "	July	26.1+2
Spot Cotton at New York		26.2+30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		6.00
Futures at New Orleans		Unchd.
" "	March	25.9+31
" "	May	25.9+31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 5/16
Good Mids		...
New Commercial U S mixed		9d 5/
Do. Varsiya		62 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 22.

Bankers Rate	5
Discount rate	4
Open market rate	3 15/16
Bankers Bills	59 1 4
Do. Three months	59 5
Bankers Rate	5
Discount rate	4
Open market rate	3 15/16
China & India sold quiet:	
Amount open to engage Rate	
Amount since 1st July 1922	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1 2
Day market rate	
Week's Bullion Shipments	£ 119,15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 22.

WHEAT.

Rose to Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs	
Barrett Russo—63 lbs Jan Feb. Sellers	47 5/8
Australian 61lbs. Jan-Feb. Buyers	47
Karachi Barley Feb.-March Sellers	52
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	31
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. Buyers	50/6
Wheat Choice white Bombay Dec.-Jan. Buyers	50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	117
National	43 3/4
Ottoman Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5

SEEDS

LINSEED Real Bold Dec Jan. Sellers 17 1/4
LINSEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Dec. Paid
RAPESEED Brown, Cawapore per ton Dec Paid Firmer
LINSEED, Argentine Dec Jan Seller £ 17 1/2
LINSEED Bombay per ton Firm tending Dearer
Tone of Linseed:—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (soaad delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Value £ 9
TORIA RAPESEED—Dec. Jan. Quiet £ 16 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3 9
Copper Brazier	£ 8:
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	17 5 1

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 83 3 4 Unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 1/4
War loan 5% 1925/47	£ 99 3 16+1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4 Unchd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2 "
India Bonds 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loans)	33 "
Govt Securities 3%	55 "
Indian Loan 3 %	£ 110 1/2

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb. 13 1/4
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Dec. very quiet 13 7 8
Freights on Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 14 6

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Brown Sugar Calcutta Jan. Nominal 16 1/2
No. 16 Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan Sellers 2 3/8
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-May. Sellers 20/4 1 2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan Sellers 20/5 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers 20/5 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Dec 25th

	Rs. a. p.
Chadni:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches:—	
Meghraj per lb.	1 7
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9
Permanent per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Mandvi (Gov mark)	1 6 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9
Scarcloth (Light weight) No 5202/5203:—	
Meghraj per lb.	1 9 6
S. an Finley per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Meghraj per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Cascades 54/49 inches:—	
Textile (Band) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Meronaas) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	
E. D. Sassoon (Fish) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Kashmar) per lb.	1 8 6
Jaconet:—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Meronaas) per lb.	1 9 6
Grey Drill, Century mill:—	
No. 14 per piece	15 0 0
No. 12½ per piece	13 12 0
Shirtings:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balsara) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhotties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Drill 6 lbs Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finish per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Sheeting 8½ lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Sheets:—	
Textile per piece	...
Easmeenaz per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 9
Sheeting Unbleached 8 lbs.:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Sassoon Rachael	8 2 0
Remarks:—	

BENGAL COAL Co., LTD.

The following are some extracts from the speech made by the Chairman, Sir Thomas Sevenrgan Curie Bt. at the half yearly general meeting of the Bengal Coal Company Ltd., held on the 21st instant:—

The dividend is the same as the previous half year. It is a very substantial dividend. Some critics say it should be more. I do not know what limits these optimists put to their calculations. All I can say is, there are few Companies in the world with a progressive dividend record such as yours. We are doing our utmost to maintain that high place among commercial businesses. In the past seven or eight years considerable special capital expenditure has been incurred.

Referring to the matter of new capital, and the debt, the President said:—"But sooner or later the debt must be met. Our problem has been how this could be accomplished in the best interests of the present shareholders. There are two ways: (1) To reduce the dividend. (2) To issue a comparatively modest amount of new capital to the shareholders at a price below current market quotations, thereby giving them a good capital bonus if they elect to sell their rights. The former method keeps the capital at the present level and benefits future at the expense of existing shareholders. We felt this was unfair to existing shareholders. We believed they had a right to receive dividends to the conservative limit of the Company's earnings after provision for depreciation and proper reserves. We are sure this decision will have the unanimous support of the shareholders. We propose to issue these Rs. 10,00,000 of shares at Rs. 100 per share. Ample time will be given to shareholders to pay for the shares and endeavours will be made to make a market so that shareholders we do not care to take up the new shares may be able to sell their rights. We have so many shareholders scattered all over India and at home, we do not intend to take definite action to issue the new shares until all shareholders have had time to read this address and know exactly what we propose to do and our reasons. As I told you last year, our first thought is to protect the shareholders and to take no step affecting their interests without first explaining same fully and clearly. After referring to Coal Export business, the President touching the Railway situation said:—In addressing you previously I have more than once made a point of reviewing the latest position in regard to Railways. I can to-day affirm that Railway carrying that is the prosperity of some business channels. Much has happened since we began voicing our grievances on Government apathy and lack of policy in regard to railways. I am glad to tell you that rail transport now being taken seriously in hand, rehabilitating and extending Indian railways to meet the needs of the country. But much time will be needed before the results of these belated efforts begin to show.

Reference was then made to the "vexed question" of State vs. Company management of railways.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S GOLD AND SILVER REPORT.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,61,,,,, as compared with £125,01,,,,, last week.

A fair amount of gold has been on offer, and were made on behalf of India. The price fixed United States of America. A few purchases has been absorbed mainly on account of the on the 28th ult. is the lowest quoted since the price of exportable gold was fixed per fine ounce, and represents a premium of only about 7/16 per cent.

Gold valued at dols. 5,340,000 has been received in New York from London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1922 amounted to 35,0,0 ounces as compared with 30,119 ounces for September 1922 and 35,324 ounces for October 1921.

Gratifying news is still coming to hand as to the gold mining possibilities of Canada. A rush to stake claims has recently been made in the neighbourhood of the Mackenzie River (North-West Territory) where gold-bearing quartz has been found. Even without this fresh source of supply, the gold production in Ontario, according to the Ontario Government Bureau of Mines, gives promise of an output exceeding 20 million dollars in value for the whole of 1922, as compared with 17,524,055 dollars in 1921.

The American journal "Commerce and Finance" describes a new development in the control of the money market in the United States. It has been discovered that banks, in clearing cheques for their clients, have taken to paying out "yellow backs" or gold certificates in preference to federal reserve notes. These "yellow backs" are receipts certifying that the equivalent in gold has been deposited with the United States Treasury, and is payable to bearer on demand. To all intents and purposes, therefore, these American banks are by their agreement putting a portion of their huge gold reserves into circulation.

It is reported that Argentina is one of the few European countries which now enjoy a gold currency, its foreign paper money has not been accepted, both gold and silver coins freely circulate.

SILVER.

The depression that is now resting upon the market has carried prices lower than they have ruled since the spring of last year. Between March 2nd and August 25th the price fluctuated within a range of 5 1/16d. per oz. standard, touching on March 2nd and 3rd the highest point reached during the year, and on August 25th the lowest, being within 1/16d. of the lowest point touched in 1921. The fall was then transitory and a quick recovery ensued. At the present time the factors at work do not appear to be in favour of a similar reaction. The very fact that a change from a buyers' market practically all sellers on Tuesday to one of buyers on Wednesday and, indeed, the quotation for forward delivery 1/16d. is an indication of a lack of stimulus which does not augur well for the future. The strength of the sterling exchange with the United States of America brought out silver which caused a premium during the week and India resold some previous purchases, being able to secure supplies cheaper from China and Australia. China and the Continent also sold. The main support still comes from bear covering, hoarding or otherwise.

It is reported from Washington under date of November 27th that the total amount of silver acquired by the Government under the Pittman Act was 141,683,,6 ounces, including a purchase of 70,000 ounces on that date.

The total exports of silver from San Francisco to China during the month of October last amounted to 3,,,,,, ounces. Canadian silver bullion exports during October totalled 1,220,000 ounces, the amount of silver in ores and concentrates exported during the same period amounted to 916,000 ounces.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Notes in Circulation	17929	17820	17761
Silver coin and bullion in India	9067	9062	9092
Silver coin and bullion out of India	...	...	...
Gold coin and bullion in India	2432	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India	...	...	...
Securities (Indian Government)	5837	5742	5742
Securities (British Government)	584	584	585

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 23rd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 23th instant consisted of about 28,200,000 ounces in sycee, 28,500,000 dollars, and 780 silver bars, as compared with about 40,000,000 ounces in sycee, 34,000,000 dollars, and 1,160 silver bars on the 16th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 8s. 1d. the last.

Statistics for the month of November are appended:—

Highest price 34 1/16d. cash delivery, 33 3/4d. 2 mos. delivery, cash silver p. oz. std.; 91s. 6d., bar gold p. oz. fine.

Lowest price 31 7/8d. cash delivery, 31 5/8d. 2 mos. delivery, cash silver p. oz. std.; 91s. bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average price 32.882d. cash delivery, 32.652d. 2 mos. delivery, cash silver p. oz. std.; 91s. 11.4d. bar gold p. oz. fine.

Quotations on:—

November 24th—32.5/16d. cash, 31.15/16d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std.; 91s. 9d., bar gold p. oz. fine.

November 25th—32.7/16d. cash, 32.0d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std.

November 27th—32.3/16d. cash, 31.13/16d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std.; 91s. 7d. bar gold p. oz. fine.

November 28th—31.7/8d. cash, 31.5/8d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std.; 91s., bar gold p. oz. fine.

November 29th—32.1/16d. cash, 31.11/16d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std., 91s. 1d., bar gold p. oz. fine.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attending evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. It is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It cures passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonful at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re 1 per bottle.

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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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The best gift for X'MAS & NEW YEAR to your Dear ones, friends and relatives, is to present them with a HOME SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened at the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, with Rs.5/- and upwards.

A HOME SAVING SAFE and a PASS BOOK presented in a fancy box and cover specially made for the occasion will leave an everlasting memory of your NEW YEAR PRESENT to them.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

mos., bar silver p. oz. std., 91s. 8d., bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average 32.166d. cash, 31.862d. 2 mos., bar silver p. oz. std., 91s. 4d., bar gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3/8d. and 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	30.27 inches.
Temperature of Air	72.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7 "
Dew Point	57.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.595 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.3 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 "
Minimum temperature of Air	64.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW, NNWN
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	150 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	27	m 4 51	25 4	27	m 0 2a	19 5
		e 8 25a	23 10		11 40a	21 7
W	20	m 0 37	30 0	20	m 6 32	18 3
		e 0 16a	27 0		6 1a	15 6
Th	28	m 5 51	25 0	28		
		7 6a	24 6		0 58a	11 11
F	22	m 1 44	29 0	22	m 7 56a	14 2
		1 4a	28 0		7 21	17 2
S	30	m 7 54	23 1	30	e 2 20	21 5
		9 37a	26 4		2 33a	17 5
S	31	m 8 5	25	31		
		10 12a	27		3 16a	14

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

216 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' Safes that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

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: 6 FEET HIGH.

By Wagh, Sculptor, Girgaum, Bombay.

This model, prepared by Mr. V.V. Wagh, for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

Mr. S.B. Tilak, one of the Lokamanya's sons, writes:—

"In my humble opinion the model is superb, imposing and truly life-like. Your signal success wrought indeed a surprise on me this time, and I feel no hesitation in declaring that you have practically immortalized your own name by this marvellous masterly achievement. The statue, as it stands, is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokamanya proclaiming to the generations yet unborn with mute and serene eloquence, that Home Rule is our birth-right and we will have it—cost what it may"

1923 CALENDERS
ANGORA CALENDERS—

Reproductons from actual photos of Khelifa Abdul Mazid Effendi, H. E. Mustafa Kemal Mme. Edile Khanam, Ismet Pasha, Rafet Pasha, Anver Pasha, etc. etc. and views of Angora Constantinople, Medina, etc. etc. about 40 illustrations in a set of 2 calendar size of each 15 × 20 inches, printed in several colour and most artistically got up. Single copy As. 8/- A set of 2 copies Re. 1/- 6 copies Rs. 2/8/- 12 copies Rs. 4/8/- 100 copies with names and addresses printed free Rs. 30/-!

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Life-like Portrait of Kemal Pasha in natural colour with a facsimile of his signature presented in the form of a calender for 1923 (15 × 20 inches) most original in design and get up. Single copy As. 8/- prices as above. Send postage stamps for full value for specimens. and half the value as advance for bigger orders.

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FACTORY:—Jacob Circle, Clarke Road, Near Simplex Mills.

POONA NOTES.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

(From our Correspondent),

POONA, Dec. 23.

The ninth Gandhi-day was celebrated here on the 15th instant, when in the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—who was invited to preside—Mr. S. M. Paranjpye addressed the audience. The speaker exhorted them to follow the Mahatma's teachings and not be led away by the lure of the Councils. It was their duty, he said, to effect the release of their great leader in an honourable way.

The same meeting passed a resolution condemning the abusive epithets indulged in by the 'Mahratta' in a recent issue with reference to the no-change party people. The 'Mahratta's' indecent journalistic tactics have evoked a resentful condemnation at the hands of the people holding different political views.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

The Mulshi Satyagrah is proceeding a pace. On the 15th instant, about a dozen of volunteers were tried at Paud and nine of them were sentenced to rigourous imprisonment, the period ranging from one to four months. The Satyagrah Mandal has fixed four days in a month on which resistance is to be offered.

COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERGINGS.

A conspicuous feature of the last fortnight, was the celebration of annual Social Gatherings of several prominent educational institutions. Mr. Jaykar, who was invited by the New Poona College, in the course of his address, strongly criticized the present educational system which he said stands in need of radical improvement. His advocated entry into the councils which he thought may be of some effect in securing the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Jinnah, who delievered no less than three lectures in a day, in his address to the students of the Deccan College emphasized the failure of non-cooperation, which, at least, he hoped would bring the Congress-men back to responsive cooperation. He entirely disapproved of the 'dead-lock' idea which to him was a pure chimera. Councils could not be wrecked, thought Mr. Jinnha. They must be worked. The Agricultural College celebrated its gathering yesterday.

RETRENCHMENT ON THE G. I. P. RY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Quaint notions seem to exist amongst officials in India, when they deal with Indian subjects. It is said that retrenchment is going on the G. I. P. Railway. Is it true?

(1) That the Loco Workshops are closed for three days a week instead of one, at Lonavla?

(2) That Clerks of even ten years' service are sent away on the ground of retrenchment; while men engaged in November last are retained in service?

(3) Is it true, is it just, that whilst old hands are dismissed in this fassion, the motor allowance of District Surgeons is increased from Rs. 50/- tdo Rs. 115/- per month, and that too with retrospective effect, that is from 1st January 1921?

(4) Is it also true, that whilst economy is preached from the house top, European nurses are engaged at big stations on a fat salary?

(5) Is it not true, that whilst the so-called retrenchment is going on, and the number of the Indian staff is reduced, the European element is on the increase?

(6) Is this the New Era of Reforms and of the enlarged Councils, without effective powers and an empty Treasury? Is the Retrenchment just and equitable? Does the Railway realize, does the Government recognise, what definite discontent this will lead to?—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ORDER AT ONCE.

SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE.

INDIAN REVIEW

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HARIPRASAD SASTRI.
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There are special articles on "The Spirit of Khaddar," the New "Councils," "The Ceylon Quarantine Camp," "The Codification of Hindu Law," "The New Parliament," "Ksatriya Clans in Buddhist India," "Indian Literature and Germany Poets," "The Future of the Feudatory States," "Comparative Economics," "India and the International Labour Organisation," "The Party System and the Indian Legislatures," The Russian Revolution and Modern Civilisation," "H. G. Wells on Education" "A New Capital for Burma," "Foreign affairs" and a sketch of the Rt. Hon. Sastri etc., etc., besides numerous interesting extracts, portraits and illustrations.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.

POONA POLITICS.

CAMP CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTO.

Unfortunately there are two very strongly opposed parties of the Congress in Poona and Maharashtra. Mr. N.C. Kelkar and his colleagues Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Mr. Bhopatkar of the Lok Sangraha have succeded in misleading some Congress workers to go to the Councils. As long as Mahatma Gandhi was free, all these gentlemen could not dare to start their own movement, but they helped Mahatmaji very nicely and worked very honestly; but now it has come to our knowledge that their co-operation with Mahatmaji was not bona fide!

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has got a large press of his own, and two widelly circulated papers at his command. These gentlemen publish what they like and do what they wish.

It can be written openly that these gentlemen do not work for the nation but for their name!

Mahatmaji flourished his name from India to all parts of the world, and these gentlemen did not! Now, they want to make a name and they do not care if the country go to ruination!

It is very sad that they are against an honest national worker like Mahatmaji. They are organising a strong party to destroy Mahatmaji's propaganda! But thank God! people, either Hindus or Musalmans, do not like them, and so it happened in Poona at the time of the Poona District Congress election and in Virar too!

If they wanted to spread their own creed, they could do so. But what need was there for them to go to the Congress where they had already been haunted out? The country is against having them in the Congress! The decision given by Messrs Deshpande and Sen Gupta is not agreeable to the country! If the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is going to be controlled by these gentlemen and Mr. J.M. Mehta, the favourite of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Maharashtrians, including Hindus and Musalmans, are not going to keep the Committee in existence. Better to have no Committee than to have a false one!

The country loves non-co-operation and its founder! If we are real friends of the Mahatma we must follow his creed and back up his propaganda. The people who want to play with their own politics should leave the Congress and may join the Moderates, but they will never be allowed to play this game with us!

So many years we have co-operated with the Councils and so many national workers wasted their precious time in these Councils but we could not get our main object. Now what new scheme is going to be laid out to get our object in the Councils? It is only a hobby of these gentlemen to get into Councils and be the laughing stock of the world.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Justice Ranade, Messrs. Tilak, Gokhale, Dutt, Budruddin Tayabji etc., tried their best to teach the present ruling party to deal with India honestly, but they could not succeed and in the end, they said: "We wasted all our time and energy."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been trying to go to Councils for the last fifteen years and once he had already been voted to it, but the Bombay Government did not accept him to take a seat in the Council.

It is also necessary to draw the attention of the Nationalists that they should not try to create an enmity between the Muhamedan members of the Congress by electing wrong representatives of the Mussalmans, they should do so by asking the Muhamedan members of the Congress, otherwise the educated Muhamedans will leave the Congress and revive their Muslim League. The Hindus must think that if there are no Muhamedans in the Congress, there will be no Home Rule for India. The Hindus should not try to fill the Congress Committees with the uneducated and ignorant Muhamedans. They should allow the educated Muhamedans to get in otherwise they will lose the sympathy of the Muhamedans towards the Hindus and the Congress!

In conclusion it is necessary to draw the attention of Poona's famous national workers, Dr. Phatak and Professor Shivrampant Paranjpye, to try to remove the names of their flatterers from the Congress body, and take educated hands to work with them.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY,
Secretary, Poona (camp) Congress Committee.

Poona, (camp) 20th December 1922.

Capetown.—The Governor-General in Council has commuted the death sentences passed on eleven men found guilty of or having connection with murder in the course of attacks on the Brakpan mine during the Rand revolt.

CONGRESS AT GAYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year's session of the Congress promises to be unparalleled in the annals of its history in as much as there will be lively discussion as regards the all important question of entering councils. There has been much controversy with regard to this question in the country, and if good counsels will not prevail it is feared the difference of opinion will result in bitter ill feeling among the congress workers and the work done by our most revered leader will be undone. Those who attend the Congress are supposed to advance the cause of the nation. It is a tendency of the majority of its leading workers to fasten individual opinions upon others forgetting that individual opinions ought to count for nothing in the national cause. Existence of a difference of opinion with regard to certain essential points is wholesome and conducive to some good in its normal stage but when persons holding different views refuse to yield to the final decision of the congress it cannot but ruin the cause of the whole nation.

We never give a fair trial to the resolutions passed after mature consideration in one sitting of the Congress Soon after they are passed a fresh campaign to criticise them is started. The resolution passed in one sitting should be binding on all concerned for a certain definite period and when this period is over all should be at liberty to exert themselves for necessary modification in the resolution passed before. We go on criticising the resolutions passed year after year instead of implicitly obeying them and this is the reason why our cause is not rapidly advanced. Instead of holding a session every year it should be held every 3rd year in which case there will be sufficient time at our disposal to give a trial to the resolutions passed. Resolutions are constantly undergoing a change but for want of capacity and faith to translate them into action they remain as a dead letter. It is the duty of every true son of India to see that the invaluable and wonderful sacrifice of our great leaders is not in vain. Utmost care must be taken to create an atmosphere of unity and love at any cost.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Nasik, Dec. 24.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article of to-day under the above caption bears delightful reading. Out of the multitudes I have come across, the "Chronicle" seems to be the only one which has rightly studied and understood the movement of "Non-Cooperation" as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. The aim of the non-violent non-cooperation movement is not the destruction of the present Councils but equipping ourselves to live our lives without the assistance of the present Government. The logical result of such an action on our part must be the extinction of the Reforms. This is how Mahatma Gandhi has himself explained the movement so many times in the columns of "Young India." It is a pity that some of his best lieutenants who are now advocating Council entry, have not at all understood his own words and what is more, do not even now care to go through the back numbers of "Young India."

It really takes one breath away to see prominent leaders from Das downwards defending the constructive programme of the Mahatma. They say the constructive programme alone cannot give us Swaraj. Well, granted. Will their Council Entry alone grant us Swaraj? Their obstruction in the councils will only drive the Bureaucrat to forge measures for keeping them away from the Councils. The best result of the whole blunder of obstruction, in the Councils, will be the wasting of a portion of the Nation's best time in the Council Halls and then coming out of those very Councils to resume their work as before. Will it not then fall upon our constructive programme?

But these Council-Advocates maintain that by their entry into the Councils, the repression will be less, the sufferings of the people will be the minimum and we may then pursue our constructive programme more vigorously outside the Councils. This argument simply betrays an utter lack of understanding of the Mahatma's movement. The bedrock of the N.C.O. movement is self-sacrifice and suffering. Mahatmaji has plainly said that in the pursuit of our goal, we must be prepared for whole sale imprisonment cruel tortures and even death. Some 30 thousand patriots, men and women, cheerfully accepted the hardest tests of Mahatma Gandhi and nobly responded to his call. Did they not know that they would have to suffer? Did they complain to any other if not, where have the present advocates of Council-Entry heard the wails of suffering? What is it that is behind the veil of their present oversolicitude for those who suffer, and suffer deliberately? Have they for a moment considered that their use of the names of those who are in jail in their political game, is an insult to those who have deliberately taken to suffer for the cause of our motherland.

But to return to the constructive programme. What are the essentials of a people to live independent of a Government they do not want. Food to eat clothing to wear, unity to end strife, and a Panchayat to settle passing quarrels and jealousies. What little we have now to eat will suffice us to the time of the self-extinction of the present system of Government. Moreover, Khadi is now giving bread to an appreciable number of the people. The production of Khadi is also daily increasing, the sale of the Indian Mills and those of Lancashire and Manchester testify to the same. There is appreciable unity among the people and a number of panchayats are already working in a number of places. Yet, with all these, we do not still see the extinction of the present system of Government, the remedy lies not in entering the Councils, but in other directions. Our Swadeshi Abadi has not yet reached the pinnacle to enable it automatically to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth. Our unity has not yet reached that state when our panchayats will be in multitudes and the British Courts of Law will be empty halls. If in short our faith in the N.C.O. programme has increased to such an extent when we still be in a position to refuse any assistance to the present Government, when we will refuse to pay taxes and express our readiness to undergo any sufferings therefor; If we have not yet gone thus far, our duty should be to increase our activity in those directions with redoubled vigour and hasten the advent of the day of rejuvination. That is the right step for the leaders to take which will please the Saint of Sabarmati, now in Yeravda Jail. That is the path the short and the only path at present which will lead the country to the Temple of Swaraj.—Yours etc.

A. P. SHIOAM,
Jt. Secretary.

Congress office, Sadar, Dec. 18.

PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— I read with interest in your issue of 3rd Dec., 22, the account of a protest meeting against the Princes Protection Bill repored to have been held at Ganwar in this State. You will be surprised to know that the meeting appears to have only been held in the imagination of your correspondent but not at Ganwar or any other place in the jurisdiction of this state. Ganwar, where the meeting is alleged to have been held, is a small village situated in the heart of the forest about 15 miles from Bundi which is the capital of the state. It consists of some 50 hamlets mostly inhabited by Bhils and other forest tribes including one or two Bania houses. With the exception of the Banias who know Hindi, sufficient enough to carry on their business in the mofussil, the others are all illiterate simple folk who live chiefly on cultivation and the produce of the forest. Refraining from commenting on the utility or otherwise of the Princes Proection Bill I make bold to point out that the aims and objects of the inhabitants of Ganwar are centered in the personality and good will of His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghuvir Singuji of Bundi, that they know nothing of the Bill, the Council of State and the Government of India Act of 1919 and that they have neither the desire nor the wish to warn the British Parliament of any situation grave or otherwise of a Bill the objects of which they are incapable to understand. The terms of the resolution reported to have been passed on the subject appear to have been put into the mouth of the inhabitants of Ganwar by some irresponsible person agitating against the passage of the Bill.—Yours etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Bundi, Rajputana, Dec. 21.

THE NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION, BOMBAY.

(To The Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your paper and correct the false report appeared in your paper regarding the Annual Gathering of the D. G. T. High School of the G. E. Society, Bombay.

In your report it is said that the Gathering was celebrated by the past and present students of the School, but let me inform through your paper all the readers and the past students also that the past students as well as the Old Boys' Union did not take part in the gathering for certain reasons, and the Secretary, Gathering Committee was duly informed to this effect. I hope this explanation will clear all the doubts and misunderstanding of the past students.—Yours, etc.

D. G. KALE,
Secretary,
N.E.S. Old Boys' Union, Bombay.

Mahim, Bombay, Dec. 24.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Boxing Day: Bank Holiday.
Meeting of Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Races: 4th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, December 27.

The Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 28.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 5 p.m.
Bharatpur Press Co., Ltd., 74-6, Bora Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.
Goculdas Kalianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 30.

S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 5th Extra Meeting.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 9	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 8

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Umona" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 31st instant.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The following contributions have been received towards the above School:—

Account previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,49,863-13-11; The Committee and the members of the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 3,000; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities, for July, August, September and October 1922, through their Chairman, Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta, Rs. 800; Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Broacha, Rs. 251; M. D. Rs. 80; Mr. Devidas Parbhudas Kothari, Rs. 50; Mr. Laxmidas Haridas, Rs. 25; Mr. Thakar Goculdas Damodar, Rs. 25; A Khoja gentleman, Rs. 25; Mr. Manekla Hargovan, Rs. 21; The Hony. Secretary, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, being the amount of interest for 1921-22 on Rs. 500 donated by Dr. Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai for founding a Trust called "Dr. John Robb's Fund for the Blind", Rs. 16. Bai Diwalibai Jinabhai Rathod, in sacred memory of her husband Jinabhai Vithaldas, Rs. 15; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Madhavdas Lakhmidas Kothari, Rs. 10; Mr. Santosh Chand Kapur, Rs. 10; Mr. Pranjivandas Laxmidas, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; and Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 16; Total Rs. 4,45,237-13-11.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court at 9 a.m., before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. Jehangir K. Sorabji and Madhavdas V. Thackersey, Sergeant Watkins, charged Mr. Babaji Dinkar Rane, merchant, and his son, Mr. Ramji Babaji, with disorderly behaviour at the Byculla Police Station on the 22nd of November, last.

Deputy Inspector Mr. Dalton conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Billimoria, pleader, defended the accused.

After two or three defence witnesses had been examined, the Court warned and discharged accused No. 1 and ordered accused No. 2 to be acquitted.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH RESULTING FROM BURNS.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Mr. A. P. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Krishnabai (7) residing at Dharavi.

Thanibai Bodhu, residing at Dharavi, deposed that the deceased was her daughter and lived with her in a chawl at Dharavi. On the 17th instant at about 6 a.m., she went to sell pieces of leather, leaving the deceased and her other daughters in the room. When she returned to the room at 11 a.m., she saw that the younger child was burnt. Witness immediately took her to the J. J. Hospital. She did not suspect foul play.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was detained in the hospital for treatment and died at 6 a.m. on the 24th instant. Death was due to shock and exhaustion following severe and extensive injuries.

Anoobai (11), daughter of Thanibai, next deposed that the deceased was near the fireplace warming herself when witness went to the water-tap to fetch water. When she returned the deceased was burnt. Her clothes were also burnt.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Krishnabai was caused by burns resulting from her clothes having caught fire apparently by accident.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

We have received the following amounts in aid of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
H.A. Ansari, Hyderabad, Deccan	25.
J. K. Yajnik, Petlad.	12.
M. B. Tiwari, Aden.	5.

TRAMWAY FARES.

PLEA FOR INCREMENT.

STRONG MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The following are the extracts from the report of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation regarding the revision of the present scale of Tramway fares, etc.:—

The Tramways Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution, dated the 22nd June, 1922, beg to submit the following report with reference to the resolutions of the Corporation regarding the revision of the present scale of Tramway fares, etc., and the protests received from the public against any increase being granted thereto.

While considering these proposals the Committeee recognised that in view of the statement of the Tramways Company that while paying 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders they were unable to provide for depreciation fund for plant and machinery from their present earnings and with a view to enabling the Company to extend their service adequately to meet the requirements of the travelling public some variation in the rates of fares should be sanctioned and they also agreed with the Commissioner that this variation should be fixed on the zone-system. At the request of the Committee the Commissioner under his letter No. M. C. 10/A, dated the 18th October, 1922, (appended hereto), placed before the Committee with his remarks thereon definite proposals from the Tramways Company as to the levy of fares according to the zone-system. It will be seen under this scheme it is proposed that the system be divided into six zones as under:—

(1) Sassoon Dock—Museum; (2) Museum—Bori Bunder; (3) Bori Bunder—Opera House, Pydhowni, Prince's Dock; (4) Opera House, Pydhowni, Prince's Dock—Tardeo, Parsi Statue, Byculla Bridge, Mazagaon; (5) Tardeo, Parsi Statue, Byculla Bridge, Mazagaon—Lal Bag; (6) Lal Bag—Dadar; and that fares be charged at one anna for any two adjacent zones and one and a half annas for more than two zones. The Commissioner is of opinion that the Company's proposals should be accepted.

After careful consideration of the whole question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Tramways Company's proposals to divide the Tramway system into six zones and to charge a fare of one anna for any two adjacent zones and one anna and a half for more than two zones be approved not only on the Company's system as existing, but also as it is expanded in conformity with the Corporation's requirements, subject to the condition that no alteration should be made in the present transfer regulations or in the principle of half fares to children which is half an anna for one anna adult fare and one anna for one anna and a half adult fare, irrespective of transfers.

As regards the Company's proposal to add a surcharge of 15 per cent. to the total of all bills rendered for the supply of electrical energy, etc., the Committee will submit another report.

Signed by:—H. P. Mody, B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, M. A. Havelivala, Naoroji M. Dumasia, N. V. Mandlik, Pherezeshah J. Marzban (see minute), Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, R. T. Nariman (see minute).

Seen:—J. B. Baman-Behram, K. E. Dadachanji, S. S. Batliwala, V. A. Dabholkar.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Mr. J. Baptista in the minute of dissent writes:—

I entirely disagree with the recommendations in the Committee's report. In the first place it is 'ultra vires.' The Deed of Concession by clause 15 provides that "in so far as regards passenger traffic over the lines comprised in the now existing Tramways the fares shall (subject as hereinafter provided) be at a uniform rate of one anna from any one point to any other point." The exception provided for is that higher fares may be chargeable for first class compartments whenever classes are introduced. To charge any fare over one anna would be a breach of contract. The Corporation cannot authorise a breach of the contract. The contract may possibly be modified, but this could only be done by the consent of all the contracting parties. One of the contracting parties to the Indenture of the 7th August, 1905, is the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited. I say it may be possible to modify the contract. My doubt arises from the fact that the Tramway Company are working under a license granted by Government under the powers conferred upon them by the Indian Electricity Act. Clause 11 of the License runs thus:—"Subject to the provisions of the Act this license shall be deemed to have been granted as between the Corporation and the licensees in pursuance of the Deed of Concession, dated the 7th day of August, 1905." The license must be varied to allow the modification. It will be apparent that this clause is important as the license reserves to Government the option to purchase the combined undertaking of Tramway and Electric Supply in case the Corporation do not elect to do so under clause 24 of the Deed. In case of election the Corporation is obliged to pay the 'bona fide' value of property of the Company, and in addition by way of goodwill Rs. 40 lakhs in case the option is exercised at the end of 42 years; 20 lakhs in 56 years and nil in 63 years. It is plain from this that any extension or improvement of the line would increase the 'bona fide' value of Company's property. There is no proviso in the Deed to exclude from this value any extension or improvement effected by the application of profits, directly or indirectly. Therefore any modification of the contract regarding the fundamental stipulation of one anna fare over the old lines, which would increase the profits, would enable the Company to improve or expand the lines by applying the profits thereto, and thereby augment the burden of purchase without any equivalent benefit to the Corporation. Considering Government have reserved to themselves the right to purchase in case the Corporation declines, Government manifestly must have some voice in the matter of modifying the terms of the Indenture. There cannot be any doubt that the terms of purchase have been made more onerous by the very stringent stipulation regarding one anna fare over the old lines. But this was the prevailing rate at the time and its permanent enforcement was deemed a boon to the public and a compliance with the then popular demand. Any modification of this fundamental stipulation can be countenanced only if there be an equivalent relaxation in the terms of purchase and the sum payable by way of goodwill.

I wonder whether the members of the Committee have realised what an excellent Christmas gift they are presenting to the Tramway Company. According to the present proposals it would be a gift of Rs. 9,34,066 as per the calculations made by the Company itself. Capitalised at 6 per cent. this would mean one crore and fifty-five lakhs of rupees. It is more than India gave Great Britain during war. What right has the Corporation to do so? We are not at liberty to play ducks and drakes with the trust imposed upon us, especially at a time when the Company is declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. after allowing for depreciation and reserve fund. Really one must have the face of brass to ask for concessions at such a prosperous time.

In the foregoing paragraph I have honoured the Company's calculations as gospel truths but, as a matter of fact, the whole scheme and calculations are more deceptive than appearances of Monsieur d' Rougemont and more unscrupulous than Machiavelli. The Company contend that the number of fares from point to point is 1,296 of which about one-third, viz., 468 are 1½ anna fares and this one-third will give them an increase of 2 pies out of the 6 pies increase for the whole traffic. Mathematically the number of one anna, and one anna and a half fares from point to point may be correct though it baffles my present rusty knowledge of permutations & combinations, but the whole calculation is positively misleading. The Company furnishes, and has, no data of the number of passengers that are now carried to the 468 one and a half anna fares. Their system of tickets does not and cannot give the Company any idea of the number of passengers carried from zones 4, 5 and 6 to zone 2. The centre of gravity is zone 2. Zone 3 contains a fairly good number of persons residing between Dhobi Talao and Girgaum and between Crawford Market and Pydhownie who could go from their residence to zone 2 by paying one anna only, but all the rest north of zone 3 will have to pay 1½ anna. The maximum length of zone 3 from Bori Bunder to Pydhownie will be less than a mile and a half or possibly 1½ mile. Therefore in effect all passengers north of Pydhownie will have to pay 1½ anna for a drive of 1½ mile or thereabouts. It is no use to tell us what the maximum distance of the run is when the minimum is not much. So far as I can see the number of passengers who will have to pay 1½ anna will exceed 80 per cent. of the total number. The Company places the total number at 90,370,380. Deducting therefrom the 700,000 passengers who now pay 1½ anna, we have 89,670,380 passengers. If 80 per cent. pay 1½ anna the increased income will be 22½ lakhs against the Company's anticipation of 9 1/3 lakhs. Capitalised this means a gift of over 4½ crores of rupees. What right has the Corporation to be so generous with other peoples' money? Even at 50 per cent. the Company would get an extra income of 13 lakhs against their confessed anticipation of 9 1/3 lakhs.

I have not taken in the above calculation the 40 lakhs of children on half fares. The half fares will now be one anna where the whole fair is 1½ anna. This may be arithmetically correct, though it baffles my present rusty knowledge of arithmetic. I have little doubt that 75 per cent. of these will have to pay one anna instead of half an anna. This means another lakh of rupees. I trust I have conclusively proved that the scheme is designed under the pretence of zones to increase the fares by 50 to 80 per cent. over the central and heaviest traffic on the lines by having zone 3 in a locality which is practically untenanted except to the extent I have stated above. I am willing that zone 2 and 3 be amalgamated in one zone. I do not think the Company will accept my proposal. But I have it as a challenge in order to test the 'bona fides' of the present proposals. In fact I am willing that zone 2 should be a line joining Dhobi Talao and Crawford Market, and the rest of zone 3 should go into the present proposed zone 4. I will go further and allow zone 3 to remain if zone 2 line joins Dhobi Talao and Pydhownie.

P.S.—I would suggest that a friendly suit be instituted and a case be submitted to the High Court for adjudication.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia writes:—

I do not at all agree with the recommendations of the Committee. The way in which the Committee conducted its proceedings in deciding this very important question is deplorable. The Committee at a previous meeting decided that one anna should be retained for travel over three zones as marked on the Tramway Company's plan; but this was not liked by some of the members who requisitioned to have another meeting to reconsider the decision. At the meeting so convened the previous decision of the Committee was reversed and the proposal of the Tramway Company without any modification was adopted by the bare casting vote of the Chairman.

Mr. D. B. P. Master writes:—As I am a shareholder, I do not sign the report.

Mr. Dinshaw Petit writes:—Being a shareholder of the Tramways Company, I am debarred from voting by a ruling of our President.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta writes:—I do not agree. No case for an increase has been made out.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—I do not agree.

Mr. M. C. Javle writes:—I do not agree with the report. This report was agreed to by the two votes of the Chairman. The whole proceedings of the Committee will disclose that this is not the real report of the majority of the Committee. The Committee had once come to the conclusion that a passenger should be allowed to travel on payment of one anna fare from 1 to 3 zones but at the second or third meeting of the Committee which was convened in pursuance of a requisition from some Councillors the report was adopted as I have said above by two votes of the Chairman. I do not think that the Tramways Company has made out any case for enhanced fares.

Mr. R. T. Nariman writes:—I do not agree. This report of the Tramway Committee is nothing more than a farce, as it was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Mody, who from the very beginning to the end of the discussion on this subject seemed to hold brief for the Tramways Company.

Mr. S. K. Bole writes:—I do not agree.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND SOME CRITICS.

Mr. M. Nawab-ud-din of Sion, Bombay writes:

Your critics, it seems, do not recognize the true ideal of journalism, nor do they realize the materiality of their national cause involved in the Lausanne Conference. Otherwise they would have considered the expediency of cable information worth its value.

As a matter of fact owing to the encumbrance lately imposed by the Bombay High Court on the financial position of "The Chronicle", almost all of your readers are anxious to resort to economy in the expenditure. If the critics also entertain the same view I would then request you to ask your correspondents to epitomise their cablegrams and thus curtail the expenses. In the meantime let the public respond to the appeal recently published over the signature of Messrs. Tairsee and Bharucha to raise by subscription the amount of fin. (Rs. 5,000).

As regards the indictment that 'you have let down "The Chronicle"' and that you 'merit general reprobation on that account' This you have adequately refuted by referring to the circulation of the paper and by its being universally quoted.

As to your so-called unpopularity I should conclude with a verse of Galib an Urdoo poet-laureate of his time. He says:—

Zahid bura kahe to Galib bura na man.
Aisa bhi hai koi, ki sab achha kahen jise?

If priest speaks ill of you don't take it ill. Is there any one who is well spoken of by all?

[Our correspondent is mistaken as to the object of the fund raised by Messrs. Tairsee and Bharucha which looks for beyond the fine of Rs. 5,000, to the general support of "The Chronicle" in time to come.—Editor B. C.]

Mr. Reyazul Hasan of Central Khilafat Office, Bombay writes:—

Some people resent very highly the cost incurred by "The Chronicle" in the special messages received concerning the Lausanne Conference. They imply that the Turkish question has little to do with India and is of secondary importance. They advise "The Chronicle" to restrict itself to the Indian horizon of politics. Those who think the Turkish question foreign to India either do not know the state of Muslim feeling or flatly deny the situation. Spiritually the Turkish question is not foreign to India. India is also carrying on her propaganda on spiritual lines. India can learn much from the tactics of the Turks from the freedom she desires.

The matter at Lausanne is too serious to be handled by Reuter for Reuter's telegrams regarding Turkish question have always proved to be misleading. "The Chronicle" was alive to the situation and long before the Conference, appointed a Special Correspondent in order to get correct information of the proceedings.

After all the Turks are Asiatic. India naturally should feel sympathy with them. It is matter of religion for a Muslim and for an Indian Muslim Turkish and Indian politics balance equally in his heart. It is time correct information should reach India to soothe the afflicted hearts of Muslims and in order that the people of India may not be misled by mendacious propaganda. So it is necessary to receive correct information at any cost.

Knowledge of International politics, chiefly Turkish, for Turkey like India is also a prey to European Powers, is very necessary for India so that she may know what position she occupies relatively in the world.

BOLSHEVISM FOR INDIA.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

Reuter has placed Monsieur Lenin and Srijut Narendranath Bhattacharji, his Indian agent, under an unpayable debt of gratitude by giving their communist doctrines such a free advertisement in all the papers of India. No communist book, paper or pamphlet surreptitiously smuggled into India would have given the doctrines of Moscow the gigantic advertisement which Reuter has given them by his inordinately lengthy message. In fact, we did not upto now know who this Roy was. He might have been an Indian gem in the dark unfathomed caves of Moscow and Berlin. He might have been a highsouled patriot eating away his heart over the misfortunes of India or a blackguardly scoundrel in the pay of the Bolsheviks writing every line for a million roubles to pay his hotel bills but nevertheless finding himself no nearer prosperity. But Baron Reuter has, at any rate, done him this much service, that he will be talked of in this country and not be forgotten for many a day.

Comrade Roy's books containing such hot stuff are rightly prohibited from entering India and hundreds of people are now in the jails for expressing sentiments on the Idgahs of India not half so hateful as those contained in the message under notice. In this connection Moulana Hasrat Mohani's trial and punishment come prominently before the mind. But is there nobody to tell Reuter not to wire such wretched stuff as this or to bind him over to keep the peace for disseminating seditious matter intended to supplant the Government of his Majesty established by law in British India. We would be obliged to Reuter if he sends us more telegrams about the Lausanne Conference than about the future communist government of India sketched by a crank who is fooling Moscow with hopes of an approaching revolution in India.

But the purpose prompting the despatch of the telegram on the eve of the meeting of the Congress at Gaya is significant. Reuter and the men behind him want to discredit the Congress and initiate a discussion in this country during the next few days on the 'programme for the Indian National Congress' drawn up by Roy. The latter asks the Congress to tread the path of communistic Nihilism but in spite of the extremism ptevaling in the Congress circles, we do not think there are any Congressmen so poor as to do honor to the Bolshevik doctrines. Even Moulana Hasrat Mohani insisted at Ahmedabad on independence as a far off goal—an independence enjoyed by France or the United States and not by Soviet Russia! The Mohani party can be counted on one's fingers and Gandhi gave their programme a decent burial at Ahmedabad.

A CASE OF SATI.

In a village called Italy in Etawah District a case of 'Sati' has recently occurred. One Ganga Din Ahir died after a brief illness of 17 or 16 days at an early age of 28. His wife Musammat Rukka, aged nearly 25, immediately on his death announced her intention to become a 'Sati'. It appears that she had had three children from her husband but they had all died. The members of the family all dissuaded her from her intention but she did not yield. Thereupon the family members reported the matter to the chowkidar. The chowkidar and another chowkidar's brother came to the house and argued with her. In the morning when the dead body of Ganga Din was taken for cremation, she dressed herself up like a bride and followed with a "Chirag" of four candles in her hand. When the dead body was arranged on the pyre, she sat with her husband's head in her lap, after having gone round the pyre as a token of respect. On this allegation a case under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code was started against six men of the village. The defence was that the woman without the knowledge of the male members of the family stealthily left the house and threw herself on the burning pyre of her deceased husband, after all the village people had came back. When the news spread in the village, the accused went to the place of cremation but reached only too late and found that the woman had been burnt. Mr. S. N. Banerji, session judge of Mainpuri believed the prosecution and disbelieved the defence version. Considering the case of the accused individually he was of opinion that one accused was not at all present at the cremation and two were neither members of the family nor had done anything to abet the suicide by the woman. He therefore acquitted the three accused and convicted the other three and sentenced them to four years' rigorous imprisonment. —"Leader."

TRADE OF INDIA.

SIX MONTHS' FIGURES COMPARED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A comparison of the figures of exports from India during the six months April to September 1922 with those of 1921—which appears in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*—shows that the main exports of India have increased by 28 per cent., while imports, on the other hand, have decreasd by 11 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the last year. Seeds increased by no less than 145 per cent., raw jute by 85 per cent., tanned and dressed hides and skins by 44 per cent., gunny cloth by 39 per cent., and rice and raw cotton by 31 per cent., each. The exports to France increased by 83 per cent., to Belgium by 80 per cent., and to Germany by 62 per cent. The increase in exports to the United Kingdome is 23 per cent., and to Japan 4 per cent., as against 39 per cent., in the case of the United Kingdom. Exports to China have increased by 43 per cent.. The increase in the value of imports of cotton piece-goods is 26 per cent. and in twist and yarn 11 per cent. Sheet iron and plates have increased by 70 per cent. while machinery and mill-work, sugar, railway plant and cutlery have decreased between 20 and 50 per cent. The exports of rice to Germany have been considerable and substantial shipments have been booked during the period from February to July next. Some of the Indian milled rice is re-milled in Germany and re-exported to various countries, notably Cuba, Portunal and Scandinavia. Rice has been bought largely, if is understood, from Indian firms.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND BOMBAY.

A note in the *Labour Gazette* deals with the reduction of wages in the United Kingdom. It points out that the rises in the rates of wages in the United Kingdom reached its highest point at the end of December 1920, when the average increase over the pre-war level was estimated at between 170 and 180 per cent. Since that date a steady decline in the rates of wages has set in and at the end of September 1922 weekly full time rates of wages of adult work-people in the industries, for which particulars were available, averaged about 75 or 80 per cent. above the pre-war rates as against the approximate rise of 96 per cent. in the mill industry in the Presidency—87 per cent. in Bombay City and Island, 122 per cent. in Ahmedabad, 94 per cent. in Sholapur and 111 per cent. in other centres.

During September 1922 the normal working week was shorter, the number of full-time working hours in the industry ranging between 44 and 48 per week. In August 1914 the number of hours worked during the same period averaged from 48 to 60. If this fact be taken into consideration, the percentage increase on the pre-war rates of hourly wages was even greater. The average reduction in the rates of weekly wages was, from the end of December 1920, to the end of September 1922, about 35 per cent. of rates current at the end of December 1920.

In August 1914 piece rates of wages in the Textile Industry generally stood at about 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. By the end of 1920 they had been raised to 215 per cent. above the standard. Of this increase, however, 30 per cent. on list prices was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 55½ to 48 in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The piece rates have since been reduced to 105 per cent. above the standard, i.e. to about 95 per cent. above the pre-war level. Allowing for the shorter working week now worked, weekly full-time wage rates are now generally about 69 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 160 per cent. at the end of 1920. In addition, however, special increases and allowances have been granted to certain classes of operatives, e.g., blowing-room men, strippers and grinders, and mule spinners, the effect of which would be to augment slightly the percentages quoted. It has been arranged that a further reduction of 10 per cent. on standard list prices is to take effect in October.

At the same time the average level of the cost of living which had reached the highest point, namely 176 per cent. above the pre-war rate, in November 1920, had fallen, at the end of September 1922, to a level, 78 per cent. above the rates prevailing in July 1914.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

Donations have been received from the following:—

Messrs. L. Rosenthal and Freres Rs. 10,000, H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur Rs 2,000, R.D. Sethna, Esq., Rs. 2000 Lodge Imperial Brotherhood Rs. 1000, Mrs. Lucy Minasche Rs. 600, Chief of Ichalkaranji 250, Chief of Sangli 250, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Kurwada Rs. 200, Bombay Gas Co. Rs. 150, Col. J.L. Marjoribanks (Aden) Rs. 150, J. Kotak Esq., Rs. 101, H.M. Mehta, Esq., Rs. 100, R.P. Pranjpay, Esq Rs. 100, 2nd Battn. The Buffs (Aden) Rs. 100 Major General Sir H. Freeland Rs. 80, J.C. Ker Esq., Rs. 50.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. 10,000 Cigarettes. Messrs Phipson and Co. Cigarettes and Cigars, Messrs D. Merwan and Co. Cigars, Messrs. Macropolo and Co. Cigarettes, Messrs. Vafiadas and Co. Cigarettes, M.L. Dahanubai, Esq., 20 tins Cigarettes, Messrs. Harver and Co. Cigarettes and Cigars, Messrs. Bert Stenton Johnson and Co. Abdulla Cigarettes. The French Motor Car Co. 3 motor lorries 2 watches and 2 Mascots, Messrs. Dharmsi and Co. 1200 cigarettes. The French Motor Car Co. 500 Studebaker Balloons A. Firpo Ltd., Chocolates, Karanjia and Co. one case silk corsets.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTION BE "SENEX."

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

ENTAILED 1
BELLE VOYAGEUSE 2
ULSTER LAD 3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

THE COUNT 1
CRUSHED GLASS 2
JOY GIRL 3

THE LEWES PLATE—Division I.—Distance.—5 furlongs (straight).

MEXICAN EAGLE 1
HO HO 2
GREENFIELD 3

THE LEWES PLATE—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

BRAGANZA 1
DAPHNIS 2
PIN MONEY 3

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

TROSTAN 1
HUON RIVER 2
WOORALI 3

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance furlongs (Round Course).

CUMMER 1
CENTRY 2
NEVERMIND 3

THE BORIVLI PLATE—Division I.—Distance—6 furlongs, 41 yards.

HILAL 1
AJEEL 2
CLINKER 3

THE BORIVLI PLATE—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

ADAR 1
LAST DAY 2
VAGRANT 3

THE BORIVLI PLATE—Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

HONEY SUCKLE 1
WHITE ROSE 2
NASARALLA 3

MADRAS RACES.

HADICAPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

The following are handicaps for Wednesday's races:—

THE WOODSIDE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Silver Balm 11 9-5, Steel Blue 8-13, Abajala 8-13, Espousal 8-11, Beggar Prince 8-10, The Omalley 8-4, Desert Gold 8-3, Zanzibar 8-3, Polyorama 8-2, Ulster Maid 8-2, Fine Stroke 8-2, Warburton 7-13, Sandra 7-11, Old Chris 7-11, Highstar 7-11, Royal Jewel 7-10, Marby 7-10, Weedote 7-6, Radian 7-5, Way of an Eagle 7-4, Blade of Wheat 7-0, Daffum 7-0, Sour Sop 7-0.

THE TRAVANCORE CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

White Dart 9-2, Rags 9-1, Orme Dor 9-1, Jovial 9-0, Vlamertinghe 8-12, Good Day 8-11, Ship's Biscuit 8-11, Better Hope 8-10, Land Lady 8-10, Robina 8-10, Turbulence 8-9, San Fairy Ann 8-9, Sevenbeans Jam 8-9, Buckbean 8-9, Lady Changeful 8-8, Alexo 8-7, Jadoo 8-7, Toy Symphony 8-5, Cork Glass 8-3, Vlinger 8-2, Duet 8-2, Bruslee 8-1, Entente 7-13, Tillage 7-9, Lottie 7-7, Maravedi 7-6, Colby 7-4, Scindia 7-3, Witch Doctor 7-0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Harvest Home 9-3, Capable 8-9, Honeymoon 8-6, Pretty Margaret 8-5, Toy Symphony 8-4, Newhall 8-2, Tasty 8-8, Vlinger 8-1, Quite Grave 8-0, Crookhey Hall 7-11, Low Forse 7-11, Linoleum 7-8.

THE ASYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Shahzada 10-5, Black Ivory 9-10, Corinda 9-3, Taj 9-3, Quantity 9-1, Isonomy 9-0, Hero 8-13, Lookhman 8-12, Shah 8-10, Honey 8-8, Special 8-6, Napoleon 8-5, Argonaut 8-4, Paleface 8-4, Logic 8-3, Emperor 8-1, Marauder 8-0, Sirtib 7-9, Escort 7-4, Fairy Gold 7-3, Socotra 7-2, Aramis 7-0.

THE BOBBILI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Good Morning 9-13, Arab Knight 9-9, Taj 9-3, Hatchel 9-4, Shah 9-1, Limerick 8-11, Argonaut 8-9, Paleface 8-9, Ornate 8-7, Marauder 8-5, Shahin 8-3, Resolute 7-13, Moyeed 7-12, Marine 7-9, Escort 7-9, Cymbeline 7-7, Gay Peter 7-6, Suggar 7-0, Naseebdar 7-0.

THE PARLAKIMIDI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

San Fairy Ann 9-9, Fairie Knight 9-6, Max 8-9, Scindia 8-5, Miss Twistum 8-1, Cornflower 7-13, Wee Pam 7-0, Deedemona 7-0, Amourette 7-0, Cable 7-0.

AMATEUR GOLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The second and third rounds in the Amateur Gold Championship of India were played to-day. The following were the results:—

Second round:—D. Archer beat N. M. Mccann four and two. J. M. Davenport beat B. E. G. Eddis, one up. D. A. H. Kilgour and W. O. R. B. Templeton were scratched. J. D. Gatheral beat C. A. Jones six and four. J. G. Ridland beat G. R. Odowf four and three. J. Bullock beat Major D. O. W. Lamb three and two. E. J. Anderson beat R. B. Lagden two and one. C. P. Johnstone beat G. Downie one up. Col. B. Turnbull beat R. B. Neilson three and two. J. E. Grant Govan beat P. B. Hudson one up. S. K. Scott beat M. C. Mcleod one up. A Crawford and W. O. E. I. Watta were scratched. G. C. Taylor beat Capt. Gregory Smith two up. C I. Roddick beat H. Birkmyre two up. G. M. Garrie beat J. Lennox five and four. A. Cowie beat W. J. W. Brodie at nineteenth.

Third Round:—Davenuort beat Arsher six and five. Gatheral beat Kilgour three and one. Bullock beat Ridland five and four. Johnstone beat Anderson two and one. Govan beat Turnbull six and four. Scott beat Crawford eight and six. Roddick beat Taylor at twentieth. Garrie beat Cowie four and three.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 26, 1922.

"TRESSPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED."

His Excellency Lord Reading has been having quite a gala time of it in Calcutta and his crowded engagements have obviously been telling on His Excellency. In the course of his stay Lord Reading has had to make a number of speeches, visit various institutions, not excluding even such an institution as the Calcutta Free School, and receive a number of deputations, of which the latest is that of the Bengal Landholders, headed by our die-hard friend, the incorrigible Sanatan Dharmist, the Hon. the Maharaja of Darbhanga. The deputation included, among others, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhary and Mr. B. Chakravarty, whose refusal to respond to Mr. C. R. Das's invitation to the Congress is now fraught with some meaning. The Landholders, in their address to the Viceroy, laying claim to the possession of an "important" place among the "subjects," told His Excellency that his broad minded statesmanship, catholic sympathy, prudent liberalism, and judicial experience —all well-balanced adjectives, much to the literary credit of our zemindari friends—had made an appeal to their hearts and that, therefore, he could rely on the ungrudging support and sincere assistance of the landholders in all beneficent measures—beneficent to the land holders?—and in the maintenance of law and order—the very thing on which His Excellency takes his stand. So far the clever zemindars had hidden their real purpose and in their attruistic praise of Lord Reading's sensitiveness for law and order and his other qualities of statesmanship impressed him with their philanthropic purpose and good sense. Then they quietly concluded their address by praying for his long life, prosperity, happiness and successful career and requesting His Excellency not to lend countenance to the agitation which may be engineered by interested parties against the rights and privileges of the zemindars.

His Excellency, who must have been considerably tickled by this burst of loyalty and, more than all, affection for himself and his law and order from such a man as Mr. B. Chakravarty, the quondam leader of Bengal extremists, gave a characteristic reply, never losing sight of his law-and-order policy. In his turn he praised the Bengal Landholders and recounted the services, both positive and negative, active and passive, which they had constantly rendered to the Government from the difficult days of popular illiteracy in Bengal. His Excellency made no bones about acceding to the zemindars' request for protection against the agitation of interested parties. With something of the O'Dwyer accent, softened by grief for the misguided masses, he pursued:

> In offering you encouragement to pursue this task I am not unmindful that from one quarter an attack has been made on your rights and position. There have been threats, not only to destroy by means of illegal conspiracies all vested interests and titles in the land, but to overthrow by revolutionary methods the law and order established by Government and the whole fabric of present civilisation in India. I give you the clearest assurance that if a mischievous campaign of this kind takes definite shape you may rely on the Government to afford you the fullest support of the law in combating it. I am not apprehensive as to the future and I look forward to the day when, as a result of your steady co-operation and goodwill, the vast rural population of this country, conscious of an identity of purpose between landlords and cultivators and with the interest of the agricultural section of society and of India as a whole before them, will be taking an important part with wisdom and moderation in the Government of their country.

After this statement of His Excellency the interested parties—we are not quite sure of their identity, but have a shrewd suspicion, in view of the refusal of Sir A. Chaudhary and Mr. B. Chakravarty, to attend the Congress, that they are the Congress party—should be very careful before they venture on the soil which the Viceroy has consecrated to the Bengal zemindars and perhaps to all Indian landholders.

THE GROWING MENACE IN THE COLONIES.

The seriousness of the plight of Indians in British Colonies, especially in East and South Africa and Fiji, is emphasized by Mr. Andrews in his interview with the Associated Press correspondent at Delhi and calls for immediate attention of the public of this country and of the Indian National Congress. While Mr. Sastri goes on complacently assuring his countrymen that all is well with Indians abroad and that their status has materially improved since the Imperial Conference of July 1921 and particularly since Mr. Sastri's own tour in the Colonies, all information available about the condition of our countrymen in the various colonies of the British Empire points unmistakably to the gathering clouds of anti-Indian feeling and the prospect of a storm-burst in the coming year. We do not know if Mr. Sastri's multifarious engagements will leave him sufficient time to pay a visit to Kenya, whence an invitation has come to him, but if he really means to do some tangible good to his countrymen abroad, instead airing platitudes about the glories of Imperial citizenship, he might do worse than accept the invitation to proceed to Kenya, where the next few months, as Mr. Andrews points out, will be most critical for Indians. The elections to the Kenya Legislative Council are approaching, but so far there is no sign that Indians will be permitted to participate in them, Last year, Indians in the Colony were induced to give up their boycott of the Council by a promise of the redress of their grievances regarding franchise by the time the next elections were held. These elections will be held about April next, but no announcement has yet been made that Indians will be admitted to the franchise on an equal footing with the Europeans. It is necessary that the Kenya government and the Colonial Office should be given clearly to understand that Indians cannot be fooled and put off any longer from enjoying their birth-rights. We do not know what is the "excellent authority" the London correspondent of the "Leader" has for stating that Mr. Ormsly Gore and Earl Winterton are about to announce a decision regarding Indians in Kenya, which "unlike Mr. Churchill's blundering and dishonest proposals," will be found "nearer to the letter and the spirit of the resolution on equal citizenship passed at the Imperial Conference." No one will be more glad than ourselves to find that our own and Mr. Andrews' fears are baseless and that better days are indeed dawning for Indians in Kenya, but we may be pardoned if, in the absence of more convincing signs, we are a little sceptical of the results of the good offices of politicians of the type of Mr. Gore and Lord Winterton, who in their non-official days only two years ago were vehemently opposed to the grant of any substantial rights to Indians in Kenya.

The position in South Africa and Fiji is equally bad. As Mr. Andrews remarks, Indians to-day are actually worse off than they were when Mahatma Gandhi left the country. Solemn pledges and sealed agreements have been broken and dishonoured, as if international morality were dead and treaties were but scraps of paper. While Mr. Sastri is engaged in singing praises of the "statesmen" who showered complimentary dinners and freedom of cities on him, the Governments of Kenya, the S. African Union and Fiji are labouring hard to undermine the foundations of the rights which Indians, after years of struggle and untold sacrifices, have come to possess. Mr. Sastri says he cannot go to South Africa as the "representative" of the Government of this country. If he cannot go in that capacity, what prevents his going there in his private capacity as an Indian? Will he be considered less representative of his countrymen than if he goes there in an official or semi-official capacity? If he goes as a humble Indian citizen he has greater chances of seeing things as they are in South Africa and not through the coloured spectacles lent to him by the officials of that Colony.

Mr. Sastri does not realise the true inwardness of the hint conveyed to him by General Smuts not to visit the Colony at this juncture. General Smuts clearly sees that all the high professions of "Imperial brotherhood," "Equal citizenship," "Common obligations" and so on made at the Imperial Conference, for the especial delectation of Mr. Sastri and his co-operating friends in India, will, like bubbles, be pricked the moment Mr. Sastri sets his foot on the forbidden soil of South Africa. Mr. Sastri will no more be an Imperial statesman and illustrious guest of Government there, but a pariah whose touch, physically as well as morally, is pollution to the White Brahmin. The situation in South Africa, as elsewhere in the British Colonies, cannot be solved by the rose-water diplomacy of Mr. Sastri. It can only be solved by Indians girding up their loins to defend their rights, liberties and honour, and demonstrating to the Colonial Governments and the Imperial Government that India will not further tolerate the insult to her manhood and womanhood. The Government of India which ought to have taken the lead in standing up for the rights of its nationals is apathetic to the sufferings of Indians abroad. It is, therefore the duty of the nation itself to take up the challenge of the Colonies in right earnest. Every one looks to the Gaya session of the Congress to give the lead to the people of this country in the steps to be taken to combat the growing menace of the anti-Asiatic movement in the British Colonies. Indians may count upon the sympathies of all Asiatic nations in this pan-Asiatic struggle.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

We cannot say that we are very much surprised at the outcome of the trial of Sergeant Andrews and the other accused in the Moplah train tragedy case. It would have been a travesty of justice if these petty instruments of a system which was intrinsically pernicious had been punished, while the major agents thereof, who really contributed to the ghastly tragedy, have been let off. From the extremely half-hearted way in which Lord Willingdon's Government set to work from the very beginning to bring to book the authors of the crime, even a child could have predicted that the whole affair would end in smoke. The composition of the Knapp Committee was such as to rouse the deepest suspicion in the public mind that the real object of the Committee was to whitewash the crime. That the suspicion was not quite groundless was proved by the extraordinary manner in which the report of the Committee was made to see the light of day. The public are fully aware of the disappointing character of the report and the way in which the Committee sought to screen all the higher officials concerned, while making a show of indignation at the conduct of such minor fry as Sergeant Andrews and the constables in charge of the prisoners. The officials who sanctioned the use of the waggon and who failed properly to inspect it before cramming the prisoners into it have escaped scot-free. Mr. Knapp himself who was at the head of the civil administration in Malabar at the time of the tragedy was absolved from all blame from the very beginning. The Committee could not consider his responsibility in the affair for the simple reason that he was at the head of the Committee! It is no wonder, in these circumstances, that the trial should have ended, as it has, in a fiasco. Nobody in particular is to blame and the ghastly crime against humanity remains unpunished and an eternal blot on the history of British rule in India. Still if Lord Willingdon and his officials are truly repentant they can atone for the tragedy by putting an end to the monstrous system which made possible such an outrage and by timely generous treatment of the widows and orphans of the victims of the crime and of the thousands of Moplah prisoners in the hands of the authorities.

Notes of the Day

Lord Willingdon's Offer.

We are afraid Lord Willingdon's countrymen, both at "Home" and in this country, will set down his Lordship as too gushing and highly unpatriotic, after reading his Lordship's latest bit of confidential talk at the Madras Y.M.C.A. "We Britishers," said his Lordship, "are out here to help you, but I assure you that we have no wish to stay here if we are not wanted." Lord Willingdon, we are sure, is fully aware that this is not the orthodox view of the large majority of his countrymen in the public services, who have been dinning into the ears of their Indian "subjects" that the Britishers are in India for the good of Indians and that they will stay in India and discharge their benevolent duties whether Indians wish them to remain or not. It is for the first time that Indians have heard, from the mouth of a Governor, that Britishers, whatever their benevolent intentions towards the people of this country, will cheerfully leave this land if the latter do not want them. What have the Craddocks, Butlers, Vincents and Sydenhams to say to this? Perhaps, Lord Willingdon does not expect us to take him at his word, for he has proceeded to amplify his meaning by the subsequent remark that "if you are sensible people you will want us to stay and help you in your progress for a considerable number of years." We hope this does not mean that if Indians do not want the Britishers to stay and help them in their progress for a considerable number of years, they will be set down as perverse and not deserving of being left to themselves. Unfortunately the one obsession of the bureaucratic mind is that Indians do not know their own good and therefore cannot decide whether Britishers' help is necessary or not. Hence the Britishers must be left to decide what is good for Indians and from this the necessary corollary follows that the Britishers will be continuing to "help" and stay in India so long as they—and not Indians—think fit. This is the orthodox view while Lord Willingdon's is quite heretical and is sure to be repudiated. If his Lordship wants to know the orthodox Indian view, we may state it to be that they quite appreciate and will be grateful for all the help that the Britishers will give them, but it is the Indians who must decide whether the "help" is really beneficial to them or not. Indians will always welcome help and co-operation from Britishers, but such co-operation must proceed from friends to comrades and not from masters to servants.

Indian Passengers' Association.

The lot of third-class passengers in this country, whether by railway, steamship or tram, leaves much to be desired. The Indian is a patient being, philosophically disposed to tolerate inconvenience and even hardship to an extent which in the West would be regarded as simply revolting. This quality has its good as well as bad sides. Its evil result has been that the companies which provide these facilities of travel take undue advantage of the patience of the travelling public and instead of being grateful to the latter and compensating them for the inconvenience and hardship inflicted, they assume a more and more callous attitude. Anyone who has any experience of travel by the third class on Indian railways and coasting steamers will be able to vouch for the truth of this charge. The remedy for the evil lies in the creation of strong public opinion and in the organization of public bodies which will uphold public rights against the encroachments of capitalistic interests. In Western India, the Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, founded in 1915 in Bombay, has done much to safeguard the rights of the travelling public and to ventilate their grievances. The quinquennial report for the period ending 31st May 1922, which has just been issued, bears evidence of the useful work done by the Association. Several reforms with regard to travel by railway as well as steamer, have been carried out by the Companies concerned at the instance of the Association. There are of course, many more reforms to be carried out and grievances to be redressed, such as overcrowding on both railways and steamers, the increase in third-class fares and insanitariness of carriages and decks. Though it is a matter of satisfaction that the Association has about ten branches in the mofussil, one would like to see a network of branches all over the Presidency and the country. The financial condition of the Association is not at all satisfactory. An institution which exists solely for the benefit of the public deserves wider support than it has received. A word of praise is due to the energetic Secretary, Mr. Jivraj Nensey, who is the life and soul of the Association.

Motor Trade in Bombay.

A correspondent signing himself C. K. S, writes:—

I have been watching with interest the laudable activities of the Motor Trade Association, Bombay, in their endeavour to get the present Import Duty of 30 per cent ad-valorem on motor cars and motor goods reduced. I have also been watching criticisms in the press on this vital question and in almost all cases the critics have been of opinion that the present rate of import duty is unwarrantable. Some have characterised it as "prohibitive," some as "crushing,' while some others regard it as "a fatal mistake" and "killing the trade." It is evident that Government raised the import duty on motor cars and motor goods to 30 per cent in a fit of frenzy when they were faced by an empty coffer and a huge deficit, but I am sure the experiences of the last 8 or 9 months would have demonstrated to them the folly of their hasty action, because the results have been far below their anticipations. No doubt, Government have, from the standpoint of revenue, accrued more revenue by applying the whip on the back of the motorists, but they ought to consider how much their policy (of course it is not protection) has been detrimental to the motoring interests in this country and in England. From the figures to hand I find that the actual number of cars of all models imported into India from the United Kingdom for the first five months of the last three years is as follows:—

1920.— 755, Value Rs. 5117840.
1921.—207, Value Rs. 2746431.
1922.—96, Value Rs. 9687221.

and the number of cars imported from other countries is as below:—

1920.—5702, Value Rs. 20067974.
1921.—713, Value Rs. 4003476.
1922.—1301, Value Rs. 4093810.

From these figures it is obvious that the number British cars imported this year into India, when compared with the figures of the first five months of the two previous years, has been hopelessly discouraging, whereas the imports of cars this year from other countries, though better than those of last year, (which was a record slump year) do not compare favourably with the figure for 1920, when the import duty on motor cars and motors goods was only 7½ per cent. I am sure no one will take exception if I say that the falling off this year of motor car imports is due more to the high import duty than to anything else. Government perhaps did not take into consideration that the imports of motor cars would gradually decrease in proportion to the increase in import duty. They were perhaps under the impression that normal trade conditions would prevail be the duty high or low. Now that such a useful industry as that of the motor trade has been thoroughly hit and well nigh crippled there is no gainsaying that Government have erred, grievously erred, in their judgment, and have shown total lack of perception and foresight. As a matter of fact Government would have accrued more revenue from motor car imports than at present had they reduced the import duty to its original rate of 7½ per cent or a little lower, because low import duty means more importation of cars, and more importation of cars means not only more revenue, but more consumption of petrol, tyres etc., which will be an additional source of income to Government. Another point Government ought to bear in mind is that the auto-vehicles have played a very splendid part in opening up the country for businessmen and inland travellers. Persons living in out-of-the-way places and far from railway stations are indebted to the various Transport Concerns for the splendid work they are doing. In the absence of other easy means of communication, I hope all will agree, Government ought not to discourage the motoring interests in this country.

GERMAN REPARATIONS

PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS

COMPROMISE LIKELY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Observer" says that the reparations compromise scheme is being privately discussed and is regarded as likely to point a way out of the dead-lock. It is reported from Paris that the French government has decided to give up the demand for immediate occupation of the Ruhr and is prepared to revert to its August policy with the modification that a moratorium of at least two years be granted to Germany who in return will be asked to fulfil certain conditions for the financial reform of Germany and give certain productive guarantees during the period of the moratorium namely the deposit of German security from the state revenues derived from the mines and the forests in occupied areas and from Customs. Germany would be submitted to a test during the "buffer" period of two months in which she must prove her good faith, otherwise the French would occupy the Ruhr.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL QUESTION.

TURKISH REPLY TO BRITISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Lausanne.—The Turkish delegation has replied to the British memorandum concerning Mosul in a lengthy document advancing a series of arguments historical, ethnographic and statistical, tending to refute the British statement that Mosul is indivisible from Iraq and contesting the British population figures.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Johannesburg.—A crowd of ten thousand witnessed some good cricket to-day. South Africa made 148. They made good start and at lunch were 92 for 2. After that they collapsed. Catterall was top scorer with 39 which he made in 98 minutes. Jupp took 4 wickets for 59 and Kennedy 4 for 37. In innings lasting 165 minutes Enbland made 132 for 8 Sandham and Woolley made 26 each and Carr 27. South Africans bowled and fielded well.

RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY.

POPE'S HOPE FOR CHURCH OF CHRIST

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Rome.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical to Catholic Bishops, pointing out the necessity of the reconstruction of society and the restoration of peace throughout the world. He expresses joy that all the nations except Italy are now in friendly terms with the Holy See. He announces that he will probably call a great meeting of the Episcopal World in Rome during the approaching Jubilee year which will be the continuation of the Ecumenical Council held at the Vatican in 1870. He hopes that all still outside the Church of Christ may enter it and says this hope is encouraged by the fact that almost all the States of the world have entered into relations with the Apostolic See. He regrets that his country which is the centre of Papacy is not represented and protests against the Papal situation in Italy. He says that Italy has nothing to fear from the Holy See. He condemns divorce, improper dances and improper fashions—Reuter.

KHADDAR WORK IN BEHAR.

Babu Jamuna Prasad, member, Behar Provincial Congress Committee after inspecting the various Khaddar depots under the Behar P. C. C. on the Committee's behalf has sent to the Press his following experience.—

The majority of the places where I went I found the General complaint that the work was suffering for want of fund. The Behar Provincial Congress Committee Khaddar Department cannot maintain its subordinate depots for any considerable length of time. My humble suggestion is that the system of exchange should be adopted. For instance Darbhanga is the greatest yarn centre but it wants cotton whereas Muzaffarpur produces much cotton. It will be an excellent thing if Muzaffarpur sends its surplus cotton to Darbhanga and gets yarn in return. Thus there will be a spirit of self-reliance and co-operation among the various depots. At the same time I do not forget the maxim that "every village should be self contained." It is hoped that the honourable members-in-charge of the various depots in Behar will act according to this suggestion.

THE CROSS AGAINST THE CRESCENT

NEW PROBLEMS OF TURKEY

PLEA FOR TEMPORAL POWER OF KHALIFA.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 25.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema (the congregation of Muslim religious leaders) opened its fourth session at Gaya this morning, in its spacious and well decorated pandal, for the first time since its constitution. The two addresses, that of the President-Elect (Maulvi Habibul Rahman of the University at Deoband, which is the recognised centre of Islamic learning in the world) and of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Maulvi Abdul Rauf, were remarkable for the exposition of clerical opinion on the present controversies regarding the Khilafat. Both hoped that Angora would keep in view that the Indian Mahomedans considered that the Sultanate and the Khilafat must be vested in one and the same person who may be elected but who should enjoy the title of His Majesty and must possess both temporal and spiritual powers.

An unusually large number of delegates attended and there was a sprinkling of Hindu and Sikh visitors. Several prominent Congress leaders were seated on the dais.

THE CROSS AGAINST THE CRESCENT.

Maulana Abdul Rauf, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates read a long address in Urdu. He said, the Cross was to-day pitted against the Crescent and Europe was trying to drive Turkey out of its small European possession. British rule in India had not only deprived them of manhood by always teaching Indians to hate war, while they (the British) were themselves making greater preparations for war. For the so-called purpose of maintaining peace the clauses of the Penal Code were placed above the Laws of God and the rulers wanted them to remain loyal, while Islam was being destroyed by them.

NEW PROBLEMS.

In such a state of affairs, the duty of the Indian Mohammadans was clear. They should be over grateful to the Kemalists for saving Islam from extinction but the Turkish victories had given birth to new problems regarding the future of Islamic practices dealing with the position of the Khilafat. Maulvi Abdul Rauf said that the Khalifa could be not only elected and nominated but could be deposed. The Khalifa need not be confined to any family and he saw no reason why it should have been confined to Osman. No one could be a Khalifa unless he possessed both spiritual and temporal powers. He knew that the present time was against personal rule, that such rule in the case of the Sultan had been abused but the Islamic law contemplated no other form of Government. A Khalifa may be deposed and a new one elected but when a Khalifa was appointed he ought to enjoy both spiritual and temporal powers. The speaker did not know how far reports regarding Angora's decision, depriving the New Khalifa of temporal powers was true but if it was he took exception to it. Rather than curtailing the powers of the Khalifa, the speaker's opinion was that the Khilafat should be a living force, that all Moslem states such as Turkey, Afghanistan, Persia, Bokhara, Khivai, Arabia, and Iraq should own allegiance to the Khalifa, who would grant them all internal autonomy and could control the foreign policy of all such Moslem states, so that in time of war the forces of all these states may muster to defend Islam. He added that in the case of countries like India which had passed from Muslim control, the Shariat laid down that the Khalifa should send to such countries his own nominee who would settle their disputes and guide them. He hoped that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema would now attempt to put right this shortcoming touching the political issues in this country.

COUNCIL ENTRY FUTILE.

Maulvi Abdul Rauf said non-co-operation had revolutionised Indians' mind but its great success was prevented by the Bardoli mistake of its author in suspending the offensive. He ridiculed the idea of capturing the Councils. For doing nothing, would not that mean, the speaker asked, a useless waste of country's energy and funds? Congress candidates would not be able to achieve more through the Councils. The talk about paralysing the Government through the Councils was as futile as the promise of the attainment of swaraj in three months.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 25

Maulvi Habibur Rahman of Deoband delivered a very long address in Urdu covering forty-two printed pages which took three hours to read. It was throughout listened with close attention and was occassionally punctuated with applause.

THE ENEMY OF ISLAM.

He said throughout her life Islam had Chritianity as its main and traditional enemy. The latest attempt of the victorious Cross to destory Islam was after the great war, when the Allies imposed on Turkey a treaty which smashed her power

(Continued on next page.)

NO DECISION RE COUNCIL ENTRY YET.

MR. DAS'S PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

DISCUSSION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 25.

"We all want compromise but how is it to be is the one question that is agitating the Congress leaders at the present moment regarding the question of council entry. Informal discussions among party leaders are still the order of the day and while the pro-councilites favour postponement of discussion till Mr. Das delivers his address on Tuesday, the opposite party which appears to be stronger is anxious to precipitate the decision on the Subjects Committee. All the efforts of mediaries to bring about a compromise have so far proved abortive and while pro-council leaders want the other party to suggest definite proposals for compromise, the anti-councillites expect the others to do the same. The atmosphere was thus rebellious, when the Congress Subjects Committee met this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Das and discussed for nearly four hours the draft resolution on the boycott of British goods. The proceedings were not open to the press but what transpired at the meeting is now public property. It appears that Mr. Rajagopalachari moved that the question about council entry be taken up first for discussion. The President, it is stated, ruled it out of order and observed that he might be given the courtesy of delivering his Presidential address on Tuesday before this important question was discussed. Mr. Rajagopalachari then moved that if the draft scheme prepared by the Secretaries was going to be taken up then the resolution relating to Council entry be first taken up. The President again ruled it out of order and remarked that he would not allow any member to reverse or rearrange the order in which the propositions were to be taken up. He reiterated his point that the House should show the courtesy of hearing his address before deciding on that question.

A Madras delegate is reported to have suggested that advance copies of the Presidential address be circulated to the members of the All-India Congress Committee or that it be read at the Subjects Committee and that, then, they could proceed to discuss the question of council entry. The proposal was duly seconded but the President remarked that he was not going to entertain any such flippant suggestion.

At this stage Mr. Vallabhai Patel moved for adjournment of the House till after the Presidential address was delivered on the afternoon of the 26th. His grounds were that almost every subject on the agenda was one that claimed and would obtain the attention of the President in his address and as such it was not possible to disociate some from such a category. Votes were taken by show of hands and before the counting was to be taken Pandit Motilal Nehru pointed out that the motion for adjournment was out of order as the mover had not raised any alternative question to which the House could devote its attention. The question was then hotly debated, both on its merits and on the constitutional issues raised and eventually the President ruled Mr. Vallabhai Patel's motion for adjournment as out o order.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The resolution on boycott of British Goods was, therefore, taken up for discussion Dr. Ansari moved: "This Congress accepts the recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee regarding the question of the boycott of British goods and resolves that in-as-much as it is impossible at present to boycott all British goods the question be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. N. C. Sen, J. K. Mehta and N. C. Kelkar to report as to what goods may be successfully boycotted and that such report be submitted and circulated before the next Congress meets; resolved further that the Congress programme regarding khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth shall not be affected by this resolution."

Some amendments were proposed, one of which demanded that the committee should report within two months and another urged that in the meantime they should continue the boycott of British goods. A general discussion followed, in which the arguments were mainly on the lines put forward in the Civil Disobedience Committee's report. The supporters of the motion made no concealment of their idea that it was in the nature of punishment of England and the British government for all their misdeeds including repression.

On the whole about fifteen speeches were made, the oppositionists contending that the spirit of the resolution was entirely out of tune with the principle of non-violent non-cooperators, who having invited repression on their own heads it did not lie in their mouth to talk of punishing the British government for repression. From the economic point of view the boycott of British goods would prove a failure because, while penalising England, they would be throwing open their market for Japanese and German goods, thereby distrcting their attention from the manufacture of khaddar which was the one single item, to whose credit must be laid the loss of Lancashire.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned till to-morrow morning. It is understood that on the motion of a certain member the Subjects Committee discussed to-day the question throwing its proceedings open to the press, subject, if necessary, to censorship as was done at Ahmedabad. After a short discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority.

ATTEMPT FOR A COMPROMISE.

BULK OF OPINION AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 24.

Feverish endeavour is being made to secure some sort of compromise. The pro-Council party wants a mandate. The bulk of the opinion so far ready is to permit individual freedom in regard to one and the other is not willing that the Congress dicision should be reversed. It is obvious that the pro-Council party finding the frontal attack extremely difficult has resorted to subterfuges. But it seems the Subjects Committee has been through it and is not prepared to be mislead. I am reliably informed that the draft programme of the work placed before the Committee under rule 26 of the constitution does not represent the views of all the three Secretaries and that Mr. Rajagopalachari for one has dissented from most of the programme when placed at the meeting of the working Committee for approval and Mr. Rajagopalachari will lead opposition to the draft proposition regarding the Council entry submitted to the Subjects Committee.

THE C. P. ELECTIONS.

MR. C. R. DAS'S VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF NAGPUR ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 24.

Messrs. Deshpande and Sen Gupta, Commissioners appointed to decide the Congress election-dispute of Marathi (C.P.) having disagreed on one point only, referred the question to Mr. C. R. Das as umpire. Mr. Das declared his decision this morning upholding the Nagpur elections held on 26th November as proper and setting aside the Wardha elections. Thus the following members are held to be duly and properly elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Abayankar, Deo, Deshpande, Deshmukh, Khare and Samiallakhan.

MR. T. V. S.IYER INVITED TO CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer M. L. A. has been invited by the President of the Indian National Congress, to attend its Gaya session.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA.

PT. MALAVIYA TO PRESIDE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA. Dec. 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has accepted the Presidentship of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Gaya. He reaches Gaya to-morrow. The session commences on the 29.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

THEIR CRYING GRIEVANCES

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

DURBAN, Dec. 21.

Natal Indians appeal to the Indian National Congress and other institutions to pass resolutions and take other action against the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, the Tramway Ordinance and the Railway Law, establishing the principle of segregation; against attempts at disenfranchising Indians from townships, depriving the power of appeal and rural licensee; against medical fees on the Colonial born Indians since the Privy Council decision vide the Trust Board vs. Govindasawmy, enabling the law previously applied in a limited sense now fully enforced against all Colonial born Indian employees; against the immigration regulation to obtain identity certificate for every movement out of Natal necessitating minute statements each time to the disadvantage of Indians. We urge that the identity certificate once issued be not taken back and be sufficient proof of the holder's right for free movement.

"VENGEANCE AGAINST FASCISM."

BOMB EXPLOSION IN ITALIAN CONSULATE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Lisbon.—A bomb exploaded in the door of the Italian Consulate to-day. Only a slight damage was done. A document found near says "ware of our vengeance against Fascism."—Reuter.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A fire broke out on the steamer "Imani" from Calcutta after portion of the cargo had been discharged at Velencia. The fire is confined to number one hold and is believed to be under control—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

covered. That Bhishmacharya when asked by the Pandavas to sermonise to them upon "Dharma" on his death-bed classified it, into different heads—Rajyadharma (duty of Kings), Streedharma (duty of women), Bhagavaddharma (duty of God)—and so on; that even the conduct of God would be brought into question if it was not in keeping with his own chalked out path of righteousness, what to speak of a King or a State. The Jagadguru said he not be reminded that he should have to take the consequences of what he had said, for what he had said he had said deliberately and wilfully and he was fully prepared for the consequences. He had broken the order under section 144 at Amritsar and other places when the military and armed police had been paraded near his quarter. An attempt to shoot him had been made. In the present case the Court could convict him at least for one year.

"FABRICATED SPEECHES."

He said that the reported speeches upon which action had been taken were of three sorts. A part consisted of those which had been uttered by him, another of those which had not been uttered by him on that occasion but which had been uttered by him on several previous occasion and which he would have no hesitation in uttering; and the third of those which he had uttered which were unreported were fabricated. He then entered into the details of the reported speeches and made comments upon them. He pointed out the most glazing defect on the prosecution side, namely in the shorthand report of his speech which had been filed only after repeated insistence. This showed how wrong, fabricated and misleading the reports were. They not only consisted of omissions, which one could say would have occurred on account of the inability of the reporters to follow, and of sentences and versions which had never been uttered by him at all.

He read out the beginning of the reported speech of one date, which was most funny. It began, "Yesterday, we had said of the All-India Congress" and so on. It evoked the laughter of us all. It not only did not tally with the longhand reports but was wholly ludicrous. As a matter of fact, from the reports of which were filed and relied upon by the prosecution themselves, it was clear that the Jagadguru had spoken not a word about the Congress at all that day. Rather, what he said was, "Yesterday we had spoken about the rise and fall of great empires—how great empires had risen and had passed away because they did not stick to Dharma, how India alone survived because it had stuck to Dharma and so on." But, it was most surprising to find the same unintelligent, illeducated halting reporter reporting everything the next day in correct and grammatical English.

Before few more comments colud be made it grew late and was about 5 p.m. The Court adjourned for an hour and sat again at about quarter past six. We could watch the proceedings of the evening for a few minutes only having to return by the evening train.

It is a pity that owing to the preoccupation of the public in connection with the Congress there are not sufficient people to watch and report this interesting trial in an out of the way [illegible].

JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA'S TRIAL.

UNWORTHY ATTITUDE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

ACCUSED COMPLAINS OF FABRICATED SPEECHES.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lall, Member, All-India Congress Committee and Behar Provincial Congress Committee, writes as follows from Gaya under date the 22nd instant:—

We proceeded to Monghyr from Gaya on the 20th instant, myself and Shree Narayan Jagannath Barve, to witness the trial of the Jagadguru, that is going in the jail there as well as to pay our respects to him. Having arrived at noon, we proceeded direct to the jail, and since permission had previously been obtained by the local Congress leaders we had not much difficulty in getting inside, although only a limited number of people were allowed. The trial was taking place in the small office room of the jail which could hardly accommodate more than two dozen people.

Fifteen persons had been allowed that day, even less than that number being permitted on the previous days. There was only one bench, hence as many as could be accommodated were seated on it, and the rest were squatting on the floor. We arrived in the midst of the argument. Jagadguruji was seated on a chair in a corner with the holy stac, Shreemadbhagwat, and papers relating to the case in his hands, while the Prosecutor was harranguing and summing up the case for the prosecution. In a little while we became attentive.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S TAUNTS.

What struck us most was the offensive and unbecoming attitude of the Public Prosecutor towards the Jagadguru. Instead of talking sense and adding substance to his arguments he satisfied himself with reading passages from the speech and pointing at the end of each paragraph jeedingly towards the Jagadguru and saying "This is what this vice-regent of God on earth says—and if he says so, he must do so at his own risk."

This attitude descended still further. At one point the Jagadguru interrupted and remarked, "This is not correct." The Public Prosecutor then puffed up and said, "You say, this is to trouble you, a poor Sanyasi," and after a while at the end of another paragraph he again said, "This is all to trouble you *a poor Bahujee*." This was the height of disrespect and we could hear it no further. It was thought fit to draw the attention of the Court to the insulting attitude of the Public Prosecutor and it was done in forceful language by some of us. We have no comments to make upon the attitude of the Court, except that it was one of indifference combined with a little courtesy.

Be it said to the credit of this Public Prosecutor that he seemed to have greatly modified his behaviour after that. It was a cowardly attitude that he had adopted in wounding the dignity and prestige of that holy personage, the occupant of a "Gadi" held in the highest reverence by all the Hindus, and his own revered ancestors. In wounding the dignity of the Jagadguru he was insulting himself and Hinduism and those whom he should have learnt to respect from his boyhood. He could have very well discharged his onerous duties without being discourteous and disrespectful.

But it was evident that he was anxious to outdo himself. It was a relief to us when, having been twice pulled up by the Court, he came to the end of his argument artificially prolonged to make amends for sobriety and sense by an extra devotion of time.

JAGADGURU'S DEFENCE.

The Jagadguru was then given opportunity to say what he wanted. As he began, the Magistrate said he should have to stand up while addressing the court, that being the practice. To this the Jagadguru gave a dignified answer and said he could stand up only before his "Guru" and "God" and none else—that, there was no law, compelling a Sanyasi to do so, and if there was, he was prepared to break it. The Public Prosecutor said, that was the practice. After a pause the Magistrate allowed the Jagadguru to speak sitting.

The Jagadguru began in a dignified manner and said that the Public Prosecutor had been repeatedly saying that he had under the guise of religion entered into the domain of politics. The Public Prosecutor probably had not learnt Sanskrit and the religious texts, else, he would have known that "Dharma" according to Hindu scriptures covered every field of human activity and he, as a "Dharma-Guru," was called upon to examine the conduct of everyone in keeping with that Dharma. That the tasks of his order were the hardest and the most mild—"harder than a diamond and milder than a flower." They had unrelentlessly and firmly to criticise the conduct of those who went wrong, and had to show compassion and kindness to those who followed the right path. He said, from Shreemad Bhagvat, the only book allowed to him in jail, if he began to read the underlined passages in support that would take not less than 20 to 24 hours and he, therefore, hurriedly would point out, how by the broad divisions into which "Dharma" was classified, everything was

(Continued in column 5).

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

MEASURES TO SAVE LIFE.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

III

The Court observes that "the passengers seemed to have received scant attention from those directly responsible for their safety." The officers and the Purser were responsible and not the Indian crew. The P and O regulations require the Purser "to instruct all ladies and children to assemble in the music rooms and gentlemen to assemble on the Deck outside the music rooms, with their life-jackets on." What did the officers and Purser do? The Court declares "Some of the officers *sent* passengers *aft* in order to put them into boat No. 8". "The Purser met about eight.....walking *from aft* forward, and told them to muster outside the music room forward.....Having done so, he went to the boat deck to assist in getting boats out and stated 'I did not look for them (passengers) again.'. "Very scant attention indeed! The passengers were sent from pillar to post. Mr. Brown, the third officer got "the women and children on to the aft well deck.....and told them the boat (No. 18) was coming alongside and to jump in. He then *left* them to discharge other duties." Marvellous! The boat never came, but drifted away with Mr. cameron, the second officer, and 2 kuartermasters and the Serang to the Seine! and Mr. Brown was not present to guide passangers in jumping into it.

ALLEGED CROWDING.

I shall now examine this charge of crowding carefully. There were 18 boats. Nine on the stirboard side, namely Nos. 1,3,5,7,9, 11,13,15,and 17; and nine on the post side and 12 Nos. 2,4,6,8,10,12,14, 16 and 18. Boats 13,14,17 and 18 were swung outboard on leaving Tilbury. Qwing to listing and delay in launching for reasons I have already stated above, the boats on the stirboard side could not be lowered except 13 and 17 which had been swung outboard on leaving Tilbury. Nos. 1 and 2 were in board on deck not attached to the davits. No attempt was made to lower these boats. According to the report Boat No. 3 "was cut adrift by the 3rd officer," and "there was no evidence as to what happened to these boats, namely 5, 7,9,11, and 16. Boat No. 5 (15?) was "Mr. Cameron's boat. He went to it but owing to the list of the ship... .....he left it for boat No. 17. What happened to this boat is not known." Four boats on the port side were lowered, namely, Nos. 4,8,14 and 18. "For some reason not explained no one seem to have gone to these boats" (Nos. 10 and 12.) "Mr. Brown went to this boat, (No. 6 it. He could not find the handle of the Cudrave's patent) no one was working at Colgrave's patent gear, so he left the boat saying it was still on the chocks when the ship sank." This establishes beyond doubt that there was no crowding in boats Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16. There remained boats Nos. 4,8,13,14,17 and 18 which were lowered. I have already dealt with boat No. 18 which drifted to the Seine with Mr. Cameron and the Serang leaving the lascars without their Serang to guide them.

BOAT NO. 4.

The Court reports.—The Chief officer (Mr. Cartaright) went to this boat. No one was attending to it. He pulled two firemen out of it, and then left it for another on the port side." This looks very much like countermanding the launching of the boats at the earlier stage alleged by the Goan seamen. "Mr. Brown's boat was No 14. He said some one had taken it, and, therefore, he went to No. 4. When he got there he found Mr. Whyte, the second Engineer, and some firemen trying to launch it. There was great difficulty in lifting the boat owing to the heavy list of the ship, and the fact that the men could not get a fort hold on the deck. Ultimately, with the assistance of the Chief Engineer, the Chief Officer (he seems to have come back to this boat) the Fourth Engineer and boilermaker the boat was got into water. About this time a crash was heard which made Mr. Whyte observe 'There goes the bulk-head'; the ship gave a violent lurch sang, and took the boat with her thereby causing loss of life." Evidently there was not the ghost of crowding in this boat.

BOAT NO. 8.

"Mr. French's boat was No. 7 on the stirboard side. He did not go to it because he said the list was so great it was not possible to launch it. He went to No. 8, and stated he got there within a minute and a half of the collision. He was later joined by Mr. Halliday the supernumory third officer, Mr. Whyte the second Engineer Mr. Hamilton the third Engineer, and a number of Indians were in it. Mr. Hamilton ordered the men to pull towards the "Egypt" but they refused to do so. The "Egypt" sank. The boat then pulled to the Seine." Here again there is not the ghost of crowding. It is strange the Court was told that the Indian crew *would not*, but the English crew *could not* pull towards the Egypt. Both 8 and 18 were on the port side. It is said "some of the officers sent passengers aft in order to put them with boat No. 8." It is not clear who could have done so, as there is no hint that any one engaged in launching No. 8 ever left it to direct passengers to go aft to meet No. 8. At all events in both cases (Nos. 8 and 18) the passengers were disappointed and were condemned to gage upon these boats drifting away or declining to come near to save them. The torture of Tantalus could not be worse. Both boats were practically empty.

BOAT NO. 13.

"The chief officer superintended lowering this boat into water. The boatswain, a quartermaster, and two or three others lowered her to the water. Owing to the list it was a task of great difficulty.....The boatswain, the chief steward, a quartermaster, a few Goanese stewards and firemen got into this boat. This boat at once proceeded towards the Seine. It picked up no one from the water." There was no crowding here. The boat was practically empty. The boats could carry from the minimum of 40 to maximum of 50 according to its size. 50 according to its size.

BOAT NO. 14.

"The chief officer with the assistance of the boatswain and one or two stewards lowered this boat into the water. The chief officer said there was no difficulty in doing so. A *few* passengers were put into her. The boat left in charge of quartermaster Lissenden. If picked up a few Indians from the water and then pulled to the Seine." There was no crowding here. It is not stated that it carried its full complement. It is unfortunate that no statistics are given. We do know, that no passengers got into boats Nos. 8,14, and 18. We do not know how many got into No. 13 or the next one No. 17. We have no idea how many European and non-European crew and officers got into the boats that were lowered, and how many were picked up from water.

DR. CUNO'S POLICY.

APPEAL FOR A FAIR TRIAL.

One of Dr. Cuno's first acts in marshalling his forces for the fight before him has been to make friends with the Press, to several members of which he delivered an address yesterday evening in the Reichstag building writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" under date December 4th. The meeting was preceded by a social reunion, at which President Ebert, all the members of the present Cabinet, many members of the Prussian Government, and other distinguished guests were present. Dr. Cuno, who spoke forcefully but with a noticeable sense of restraint, struck several notes which are intended to reveal the guiding principles of his new policy. Universally commented upon to-day was his direct appeal to the world for "confidence," presumably meaning confidence in the new Government, perhaps most correctly rendered by the translation, "Give us new a fair trial."

This appeal was, of coures, as much addressed to Germany as to other countries, for, said the Chancellor,

As long as nations maintain mistrust in one another no successful co-operation can possibly result. In reply to the plain, clear statement of the German Government regarding reparations certain circles in France have declared themselves disappointed with our declarations, but the plain fact is that we simply are not able to do more than is set up in the Note of November 13, and no one knowing the economic life of Germany to-day could have honestly promised more. Confidence of one nation in another can only be attained when open negotiation the parties meet as man to man and say clearly how far it is possible to go and why it is impossible to go further. This method I have always used, and this is the method I shall use, in such negotiations as from time to time take place. We must come to a proper understanding with France, but by the issue of ultimatums and threats of further occupation we shall get no further.

RHINELAND MUST REMAIN GERMAN

Dr. Cuno then made reference to Rhineland and the reported recent threats by France, and this part of the speech was greeted by a great demonstration of applause. Every stone of the Rhineland was German, he said, and German it must always remain. "We can never permit that the Rhineland provinces of Pfalz, Rheinhessen, and Saar shall be imperilled of their liberation endangered, or even unnecessarily postponed." As regards the recent attacks on members of the Inter-Allied Commission in Passau and Ingoldstadt, which gave rise to the demands against Germany by the Ambassadors' Conference, Dr. Cuno said: "Where wrong has really been done it must be put right."

THE CROSS AGAINST THE CRESCENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

completely. Islam had in the past withstood several attacks, solely because of her spirtual strength for several centuries.

GRATITUDE TO KEMALISTS.

The Turks had defended her and even to-day Turkey had not only again saved her from extinction but was alone among the Muslim States, sufficiently powerful to defend their faith against the aggressor. The Moslems of the world owed a great debt of gratitude to the Kemalists. He was, therefore, surprised to find in some quarters a hostile criticism of the Turks. He conceded that the Turks, being human, were liable to err and Indian Mohammedans should respectfully represent their views to Angora. The Maulana said the fact that Angora was summoning a conference of Moslem leaders from all over the world to frame the laws of Turkey in accordance with the Shariat proved the anxiety of the Kemalists to observe Koranic law. He was sure that as spirituality had all along saved Islam the Kemalists would not go against the Shariat (God's Law) and introduce innovations inconsistent with it, touching the position of the Khilafat.

The Maulana observed that a Khalifa may be elected and also deposed if undesirable, that his powers may even be made nominal by a constitutional delegation but that the authority of the Khalifa as such must be supreme. The Sultanate and the Khilafat could not be separated and there could be no Khalifa unless he enjoyed both spiritual and temporal powers. His title of His Majesty must also remain. The speaker felt sure that Angora would pay attention to this respectful representation of the Indian Muslim view regarding the position of the Khilafat and that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema would be recognised by the Turkish Government and its help sought in the solution of the religious issues.

The Maulana also praised the services of the Osman family, whose members for over six centuries had ruled in Turkey. He suggested that Mustafa Kemal Pasha be given the title of Mujaddid-i-Khilafat (Saviour of Khilafat) for his services in giving Islam a new birth.

A PROPOSAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The Maulana, next dwelt upon the special responsibilities of the Jamait-ul-Ulema. He claimed for it superiority over all other Muslim organisations or conferences in India and declared that in time to come it would take such a unique position in the world as to lead Muslim opinion in religious matters but as politics and religion were inseparable in Islam, the Jamiat was also competent to give lead on political issues. And as the betterment of Islam could be achieved only if India was autonomous, the Jamait had placed above all efforts at securing her independence. If they were to succeed in shaking off slavery, it was essential that Hindus and Mahomedans should work united. But as occasions had arisen, when religious disputes had seriously interfered with unity, he suggested that a joint committee of fair-minded Hindu and Mahomedan leaders should sit and recommend measures to be adopted by both parties to avoid all possible chances of religious or other conflicts.

FATWA AGAINST ENTRY.

Touching the controversy regarding the Congress programme, he emphasised that non-cooperation was a religious obligation on Mohammedans and according to the Fatwa of the Ulemas, the Mohammedans could neither cooperate nor take the oath of allegiance. They could not, therefore, sit in the Councils even if they succeeded at the polls. The only alternative consistent with the Fatwa was that pointed out by the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Jamait-ul-Ulema on 11th November. This decision permitted the capturing of seats but refusing to take the oath. The Maulana thought this course offered a ground for compromise between the two opposite views but asked whether all the bother and expense of fighting the elections would be worth the object. If it was, they may adopt that course and save division in their ranks. His own view was that the best course to follow was to carry vigorously the constructive programme which offered the real ground for solid and useful work.

Concluding, Maulana Habibur Rahman urged the necessity of their organisation and carrying propaganda to the masses he hoped that soon the provincial heads of the Shariat would be elected to lead the Mohammedans in the right course.

PROMINENT DELEGATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 25.

The Prominent among the audience were the following:—Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansary, Maulana Sayed Sulaiman Nadir, Maulana Abdul Majid Badami, Azad Subhani, Moulana Fakir of Allahabad and other prominent Khilafat and Congress workers. There was no arrangement for ladies. Government and press reporters were seated immediately near the dais and a number of Akalis and other distinguished Hindu gentlemen attended. A sufficient number of volunteers were discharging their duties well and perfect silence prevailed. The Subjects Committee sits to-night and the Conference resumes its sitting at two p.m.

THE AWAKENING.

INTERVIEW WITH PT. JAWAHAR LAL.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", who is touring India, to gather impressions of the country, writes an entertaining account of two interviews he had at Lucknow with "favourable representatives of Young India." Writing from Lucknow in October he writes in the "Manchester Guardian":

I have now given you the little I have been able to pick up from the constructive side of the average Indian's thought on political, economic, social, and religious problems. The other day I was lucky enough to meet two very favourable representatives of "Young India." They were good enough to talk to me, I thing quite freely, and I hope they will pardon me if I give you something of what I gathered from them as fairly as I can. The first of the two men was Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, son of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, one of the ablest of the non-cooperating leaders. The second was Mr. Gandhi's youngest son, Devasdas Gandhi.

Where did I meet them? In gaol of course. And the friend to whom I owe the introduction was the superintendent of the gaol. Thanks to his patience and courtesy I had an opportunity of talking to these men at some length.

Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru is over thirty, though he looks much younger. He was educated at Harrow, took his degree at an English University, was called to the Bar and returned to practice in India shortly before the outbreak of the war. His father was then a leading lawyer with a very large practice, a wealthy man who lived up to his income and followed Western fashions. The popular legend is that it was the son the first came under Mr. Gandhi's influence. When the son adopted the simple life and devoted himself to the national cause, his conversation made a convert of the father; so the legend goes. What struck me most in the son's own account of his life was the steady growth of an impulse to do something, he knew not what, for his country, and the deep satisfaction he felt when Mr. Gandhi at last arose and showed him definite things to do. The definite things, unfortunately, were generally rather barren acts of self-sacrifice, giving up his comfort, giving up his practice, risking and finally courting imprisonment, all with a view to rouse the spirit of his countrymen The desdire to make a sacrifice had evidently been and still I think, was very strong in him.

I had been told that he was violently anti-English, but I could find no trace of that except that under provocation he became effectively sarcastic about the convenient blindness and deafness of the Englishman which enables him still to picture himself as the Heaven-set saviour of India, Egypt, and Mesopotamia in spite of the clamourous and conspicuous fashion in which the inhabitants of those three countries are expressing their anxiety to be rid of him. But though the man's intelligence refinement, and patriotism were very apparent, I failed to get from him any clear idea of how he proposed to win Swaraj or what he proposed to do with it when he had won it. After saying good-bye to him I was introduced to his companion, Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI.

This boy is aged twenty-two. He has spent almost the whole of his life in his father's society, and has picked up his education from him. Like his father he is not much to look at. But when you come to talk to him you find that he is a thorough good boy, about as intelligent and about as well brought up as you would wish your son to be. He accepts most of his father's doctrines in their less drastic forms —e. g., he does not like industrialism and would avoid it as far as possible, but does not think India can do without it altogether. In politics I could not make out that he had any very clear idea of the form that Swaraj would or should take. He expressed the usual desire to see India economically self-sufficient, able to produce everything that she needs, opening her ports to other countries as a favour rather than for her own advantage. Admitting that India's immediate needs is to learn to do for herself a good many things that other countries now do for her. I suggested that "the ideal of a self-sufficing country is nevertheless a rather dangerous ideal scarcely consistent with the sound doctrine 'Confidence begets confidence and distrust begets distrust', of which your countrymen are so fond. The ideal of interdependent and mutually serviceable countries is at least as attractive and not more Utopian. The morality that holds good for individuals should hold good for nations. I know no self-sufficient man among my friends, and if I did I should be as ready to drop his acquaintance as he mine." Devadas Gandhi was, I understood, ready enough to accept this point of view with some reservations. What struck me was that it seemed to be if not new to him, at least less familiar than I had expected.

Turning to education I found him properly keen on education through the vernacular. Indian culture was to be acquired through a study of the vernacular literature. English he would leave optional. I suggested that it should be compulsory at least for university students, seeing that without English an Indian student has no access to Western thought. I pointed to his father's own debt to Tolstoy, read in an English translation. He put his faith in translations into the vernacular. I mentioned that it would take two or three generations to produce tolerable translations of even half the important matter that is printed in English. Even so he was not prepared to admit that English must be an essential part of the best Indian education.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

HOSTILE PROPAGANDA CONDEMNED.

ANGORA PREMIER ON LAUSANNE.

Raouf Bey, the Angora Premier, in his first declarations to the Asembly concerning the Lausanne Conference, bitterly complained of anti-Turkish propaganda, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" under date December 2nd. Raouf Bey said:

"For some ten years this propaganda has been active in Western countries, and it is strongest in America. It increases in intensity every time that there is any question of making peace with Turkey. It is now poisoning public opinion by lying statements to the effect that we are exterminating the Christian elements. It is trying to show that we have the intention of driving out all Christians from our country, and that we desire to see Turkey solely inhabited by Turks and Moslems. It is pretending that we have deliberately closed American schools and orphanages and are expelling them.

"All true Americans who have lived amongst us energetically protest against these calumnies, and I am happy to say that American official circles disbelieve them.

He explained that the Angora Government had just raised their war-time restrictions on emigration and had granted a month's time limit for any desiring to emigrate to do so, and said that it was this decision which had been given a false interpretation by Turkey's enemies. The American Near East Relief Committee had itself voluntarily demanded the transfer of its orphanages from the country.

ALIENATING FRANCE.

Raouf Bey complained that the same kind of hostile propaganda was also attempting to alienate French opinion with stories that the Turks had decided to close the French schools. This was not the case. The Turks even desired to give their children education in French schools, but the Turkish language and the history and geography of Turkey must be taught therein. There were certain conditions which such schools must observe. One French school, which had refused to submit to Turkish inspection, was found to be teaching that Smyrna was Greek and that the Eastern provinces of Turkey were Armenian. The Government could not permit the continuance of educational establishments inculcating falsehoods regarding Turkey.

Raouf went on to speak of the proceedings of the Conference, and, referring to the united Allied front with which the Turkish Delegation was being faced, said that it was a corollary of the fact that the Allied Powers had agreed at the beginning of the Great War not to make separate peace. When one deputy objected, saying, "but France made a separate agreement with us," the Premier replied that the agreement with France was only an armistice, whereas the present Conference was engaged in making a definitive peace. He added that Turkey hoped that the French nation, which had made great sacrifices for its own independence, would not fail now to recognise what was due to Turkey's similar sacrifices. He paid tribute to M. Poincare, saying that, as an enlightened statesman, he had felt the pulse of events and understood the situation. The Turkish Delegation continued to repose great hopes in the French nation and Delegation.

GOODWILL FOR PEACE.

Referring to the Conference's opposition to a plebiscite in Western Thrace, Raouf said that the Government would persist in its demand for Karagatch and for a plebiscite, and added: "We went to the Conference in the most conciliatory, most pacifist of dispositions, and these remain unchanged. We shall do nothing to allow it to be believed that we are enemies of the cause of pence. If we succeed in proving our goodwill for peace, please God we shall attain it."

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. C. R. DAS.

Sir,—I am an humble being passing my mundane life in an unknown corner in Bombay and driving my goose quill nearly eight hours a day to make both ends meet.

The present controversy about entry in Councils has however set a thinking even an insignificant being like myself and I am anxious as every patriotic man ought to be as to the future which will be decided at the sessions of the National Congress at Gaya next week over which you will have the honour to preside.

The Report of the C. D. Committee has thrown an apple of discord over the quiet surface with the result that accredited leaders are behaving like turbulent masses not with sticks but a vocabulary of vituperations on their toungs and have been denouncing their brothers in the opposite camps.

What we of the middle and poor class had expected of the C. D. Committee was something tangible, say for instance better organization of the hand spinning and hand weaving industries, National Education, untouchable movements and last but not the least agriculture. What is it to the masses whether leaders go to Councils or not. They want their bread.

Hitherto Sessions of the National Congress, till the last Session of the Ahmedabad Congress used to supply a sort of food to the lawyers, politicians and vendors of news. We people did not care about the Congress Sessions more than we cared for Red Cross Fete. It is the Congress organized and pioneered by Mahatmaji which attracted the attention of the masses because Mahatmaji had by his noble sacrifice, ceaseless tours and incessant propaganda work identified himself with the common interests of the masses and promised them Swaraj if they roused themselves and thoroughly carried out the programme.

It rests with you, sir, to keep the faith of the masses in the Congress unimpared. What we want the Congress and the accredited leaders like yourself and Pandit Malaviyaji to supplement the constructive programme by starting a net work of organization throughout India which will give food to the brains and stomachs of the helpless millions, who do not see the light of the day during 6 days in a week. We look to the Congress and you leaders to open fields for those who are unemployed and for students who will come out from the National and other schools and colleges. We look to the leaders and the Congress to find out means and utilize the energies and youths of India in developing the natural resources of the country.

Perhaps you know the circumstances under which the poor agriculturists are working what with the land revenue they have to pay out of their penniless purse and the consequent necessity of selling off their land at the lowest rate. If rural life is better organised, the labour class from the cities would return to their villages and thus the labour problem would be solved to a very great extent. I may assure you, sir, that the labourers in the city have no fancy for city life. They migrate to cities because mere agriculture does not provide the whole family with even the bare necessaries of life. They therefore migrate to cities in high hopes but the city life what with its temptations and what with its unhealthy and insanitary surroundings make them moral wrecks.

The failures of Joint Stock Companies in India have undermined the confidence of the public in such companies started by Tom Dick and Harry. Partly on account of the Exchange and greatly on account of the Swadeshi Movement "General Merchants and Commission agents," have evaporated, foreign trade is declining, retrenchment is progressing and employments for clerks and others are every day growing few and far between. The result is that hotels, hair cutting saloons, laundries, gambling on the race courses and cotton deal, places of amusements and the art of feeding fat on poor peoples' money are multiplying. In this state of things one trembles to think what would be the lot of thousands of students who are being turned out every year from schools and colleges—National or otherwise. This is the time which must be caught by the forelock and utilized to the best advantage of the country. To whom should the masses look to if not to the Congress and the leaders?

The other day Padit Malaviyaji had spoken in Bombay about a National Syndicate with a capital of 10 Crores of Rupees. If such a syndicate as contemplated by Pandit Malaviyaji is started with a capital of say 20 Crores of Rupees with a net work of rural and Taluka organization to foster the rural industries and develop the natural resources of the country, many of the above mentioned evils may in course of time be reduced to minimum. We, sir, want the Congress, you and other leaders to start Boards of National education, National Industries, Agriculture, Sanitation and Physical training and Medicine" and with the help of experts in the different branches of National activities organised a network in almost every village and Taluka which will be the pride of India and which will almost solve all the naughty problems which stare us in the face.

In short, Sir, we want the Congress and you leaders to supplement the destructive programme and not to lay an axe to the very root of the movement which has brought forth all that is best and has served as an eye-opener to these who thought that what came from Europe was the best and what is Indian is the worst.

The present apple of discord, that is, the question of Council entry is verily like a bomb-throw and it is for the Congress either to make the enemies laugh in their sleeves or to cry behind their hats.

From darkness comes the Light. From evil comes Good, and I pray and am sure that the Gaya Congress will prove the beacon light guiding the nation to the light of life.

J. P. JOSHI.

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Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY

BOMBAY, 31-7-18

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MADRAS LETTER

TEMPERANCE REFORMS

MINISTERIAL PROPAGANDA

(From our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The "Madras Mail," whose thunders alternate with theatrical outbursts, has 'now' lashed itself into fury against Lord Peel! This time the occasion is no less than the Secretary of State's dispatch on the representation made by Provincial Governments in the matter of a more just distribution of Provincial contributions. The "Mail" has reason to be angry, nay furious, at the, tragic end that has overtaken all the 'boom' it has helped to create and foster since the beginning of the Madras clamour for justice. What is more, to the utter disgust of the paper, the Madras' Chamber of Commerce which fought so well, in the past, alongside the "Mail," now proposes to give up the fight! What does Lord Peel's pronouncement amount to? To be brief, he tells this Province that she cannot expect any help from the Government of India, must not look for any relief from lessening her burden, but must face the alternative either of starving her Public Services or taxing her people more heavily. True, the Ministers of this province are faced with financial bankruptcy. The Ministers have been flouted and treated with scant respect both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The "Mail" calls upon the Ministers to resign. Will they respond? The chief Minister, the Rajah of Panagal, has only expressed 'regret' that the representations of the Government have, after all, been of no avail! That is the Minister's reply. Of what use is the final warning of the "Mail" to the "obtuse" Government of India and the 'distant' Secretary of State that "the Reforms in Madras stand or fail by the removal of the Iniquitous Impost?"

TOWARDS TEMPERANCE REFORM?

The Hon. A. P. Patro, Minister for Excise is busy drafting an Excise Bill suitable to the conditions of the Madras Presidency, based on the results of the investigation of the special officers, Mr. Strathie, I.C.S. and Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.C., who were on deputation to other provinces in India to study the Excise systems at work there. The Bill will give greater freedom to the local bodies in the matter of the location and the reduction in the number of shops, thereby facilitating the restriction of consumption and further to impose high prices on liquor and other conditions with a view to bringing about temperance reform. A questionaire will be issued in regard to the Excise policy, which will also relate to the provisions of the draft Bill.

MINISTERS AS PROPAGANDISTS.

The other day the Presidency College Day was celebrated, the Rajah of Panagal, Minister for Local Self-government and an old boy of the College, presiding on the occasion. The Minister complimented the students of the College for their level-headedness as well as literary attainments. Only the year before, His Excellency Lord Willingdon had paid a tribute to the students of the College when he congratulated them on their steadiness and commonsense with regard to the non-cooperation propaganda which was then very active in the city. One wonders how these remarks of the Minister went home to the students. Some students told me that they felt quite ashamed, and very much humiliated at their own weakness. After further complimenting them in similar strain, the Minister referred to the recent constitutional changes as of a far-reaching character and that in accordance with those changes, the administration of some of the 'nation-building' departments had been transferred to responsible Ministers! He then referred to the Ministers' Bills in Legislative Council and said that if they found their places in the statute book, he felt sure that there would be facilities for national resources being developed. This is the subtle way in which Ministers carry on their propaganda!

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The select committee of the Madras Legislative Council has finished its labours. It is well known that the Bill provoked quite a storm of protest from the mofussil, especially; and the Senate of the Madras University, to which it was referred previous to its introduction in the Legislative Council, expressed an opinion that the Bill was premature. But the Minister chose to rush it through in the Legislative Council. However, all that being past history, people in the mofussil will be relieved to know that some of the objectionable features of the Bill have been removed. A number of alterations in the Bill have been made solely with a view to removing some of the misapprehensions of mofussil colleges. For instance, the Senate has been given power, or rather it has been made obligatory on the Senate, to inspect the affiliated colleges in the mofussil within a period of five years and to report on their fitness to be centres of future universities. Affiliated colleges have also been given power to advise the Government regarding the distribution of grant-in-aid. The amended Bill will also give power to mofussil Colleges to make their own arrangements for coordination of their work and concentration of their resources so that new centres may be formed for future universities.

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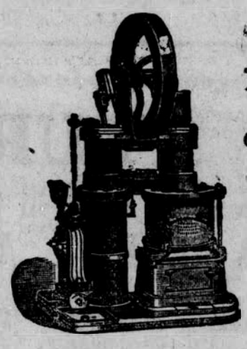

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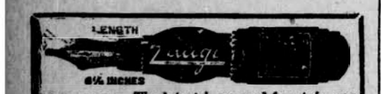

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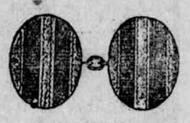

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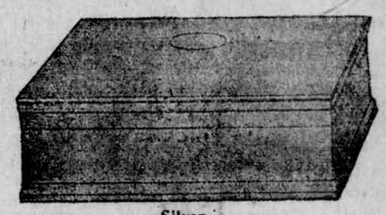

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Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

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I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

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I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please send one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchilkeri, P. O. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. phial I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

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Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

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Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

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I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

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K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
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I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

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Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity

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